

# THE ATHENÆUM

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Oct. 15, 1870.

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**ROMAN LAW.**—Professor W. A. HUNTER, M.A. Public Introductory Lecture, MONDAY, October 24th, at 7.30 P.M. Subject: 'Legal Method, as pursued by Gaius and Justinian.'  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW and HISTORY.**—Professor J. W. WILLIAMS BOND, M.A., LL.B. Public Introductory Lecture, TUESDAY, October 18th, at 7.30 P.M. Subject: 'The Development of Parliamentary Government in England.'  
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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870.

## LITERATURE

*Folia Silvulae. Volumen Alterum.* Edited by H. A. Holden, LL.D. Fasciculi III. and IV. (Cambridge; Deighton, Bell & Co.)

WHETHER the days of Greek and Latin verse composition, as part of the regular classical training of our public schools and universities, are numbered, we cannot say; although the tendency of recent alterations would seem to countenance the supposition that it is so: but whatever be the fate of this branch of scholarship, it will fall in spite of Dr. Holden's efforts, or stand in great measure by reason of them. His three volumes of pieces for translation into Greek and Latin verse, under the name of 'Foliorum Silvulae,' have long been well known—we have even heard complaints that he has exhausted every piece suitable for rendering—and lately he gave us the first instalment of the present work, which is, as its name imports, the correlative of 'Foliorum Silvula,' and consists of certain of the pieces therein contained, together with the Greek or Latin versions of them by various well-known scholars of both Universities. Thus the book before us is the latest link in the chain which has been long ago in the 'Musae Etonenses' and Lord Grenville's 'Nugae Metricae,' and continued in the 'Arundines Cami' and other books of the same kind; the difference between the earlier and later being that, while the former contain many original compositions on set subjects, in the later the more modern fashion of rendering English verse into classical languages prevails. As a means of learning Greek or Latin we have no doubt that the practice of line-for-line rendering is far more useful than that of original composition: it affords fewer opportunities of shirking difficulties, and compels the student to ransack the ancient language for the corresponding idioms to those with which he meets in the modern, a task often requiring great ingenuity and a very thorough knowledge of the language to be dealt with, and involving moreover in many cases much consideration of the passage to be turned, before the author's meaning can be ascertained sufficiently to make the task of expressing it in another tongue possible. Who that has been in the habit of turning English into Greek or Latin verse, has not been often surprised to find how little he understood some well-known passage in his own tongue, of which the sound was so familiar to his ears as to have misled him into the belief that he really attached a meaning to the words, which however under the searching test of transference into another language has entirely disappeared? Thus far, then, a good case may be made out for that form of classical study which Mr. Holden's books seek to perpetuate. The question, however, has been so fully discussed of late that we shall say no more on the subject here, but proceed to notice the particular volume before us. It is divided into two parts: the first containing entirely specimens of Greek Iambic verse, the second chiefly Latin verse of all kinds, though there are here two Greek verses, both lyric and dramatic metres being represented. Throughout the first, or entirely Iambic part, there is a remarkable equality: we have found it almost impossible to select any

piece as being distinctly superior to the others. Perhaps if we were called on to make a selection we should choose as the contributors of the most thoroughly satisfactory pieces, of the last generation Mr. James Lonsdale, and Mr. Jackson of the present. The rendering by the latter of the passage from 'Timon of Athens' on p. 256 is particularly happy. We miss, among the list of contributors to this part of the volume, the well-known name of Mr. Shilleto, but we believe we are right in ascribing to him Nos. 833 and 842, both of which are here anonymous. Porson is only represented by one piece, which is chiefly remarkable for containing no less than three violations of the rule of the (so-called) "Cretic foot."

In one or two instances we own ourselves a little surprised at the editor's selections: notably in the insertion of No. 800. The verses seem to us altogether below the mark; there is a mistake of  $\delta\eta\rho$  for  $\delta\eta\theta$  in the first line: and there are two words unnecessarily, as appears to us, dragged in: we refer to  $\mu\omicron\nu\alpha\nu\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha$ , solitude, for which the only authority is Plato's Laws, and  $\epsilon\upsilon\nu\omicron\theta\upsilon\chi\omicron\rho$ , in the sense of "lying in bed," only occurring in a fragment of Sophocles. This aiming at eccentricity, we should say, partakes more of the nature of affectation than of scholarship. There is a curious mistake, which may be a misprint, in No. 706:  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\pi\iota\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$  used for  $\sigma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\pi\iota\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ ; and in the same piece we meet with  $\eta\delta\epsilon$ , surely not a tragic word, at least so we were taught, and  $\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$  in the sense of  $\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma\tau\epsilon$ . The piece in question is a rendering of the "war-horse" passage in Job, for a better version of which we may refer our readers, or such of them as are interested in this subject, to the 'Reliquiae' of the late Mr. Riddell, where also they will find a version of Antony's speech "O pardon me, thou piece of bleeding earth," which pleases us better than that given at p. 101 of the work before us. In this, by the way, Mr. Paley seems to us to have made an odd blunder in rendering "the tide of times." Surely "tide" in this line has its earlier meaning, corresponding to "*Zeit*," and "tide of times" is equivalent merely to "time," without any notion of the "tide" of the sea. We think Mr. Riddell is more accurate in giving for the line,

$\theta\upsilon\sigma\upsilon\varsigma\ \epsilon\theta\rho\epsilon\psi\epsilon\nu\ \epsilon\iota\varsigma\ \tau\acute{o}\delta\epsilon\ \eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma\ \chi\rho\acute{o}\nu\omicron\varsigma$ ,  
than Mr. Paley, with his

$\theta\upsilon\sigma\iota\ \pi\omicron\tau\prime\ \epsilon\zeta\omega\nu\ \epsilon\nu\ \chi\rho\acute{o}\nu\omicron\nu\ \pi\lambda\eta\mu\mu\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\iota$ .

Lastly, we may notice that of the large number of versions—three—of the passage from 'Philip van Artevelde,' "I never looked that he should live so long," each of the translators has stopped short of the famous line with which it ends—"The world knows nothing of its greatest men," which we should have thought would present an irresistible temptation to a writer of Iambics.

Turning now to the second part, which, as we have said, consists chiefly of Latin verse, we find the task of selection easier. Latin verse, we think, especially lyric verse, gives more opportunity for excellence to show itself than Greek Iambics offer, the successful composition of which depends more upon the power of readily adapting phrases already existing in the writings of the dramatists to the emergency of the moment. The best writers of Latin verse appear rather to have imbed themselves with the spirit of Horace, Catullus,

Ovid, Virgil, or Lucretius, so as to follow their style without actually copying their phrases. We will give as a first example of our meaning Mr. Hammond's version of 'Gather ye roses' (No. 78):—

Dum licet, Asterie, flores age carpe recentis,  
pergit iter freno non remorante dies,  
quaqueque novos hodie pandit festiva colores  
crastina nascentem viderit hora rosam.  
Sol quoque, qui caelum praeclara lampade lustrat,  
quanto flammantis altior urguet equos,  
adproperat tanto ingratis contingere metam  
ocius et laetum condere nocte jubar.  
Praestat lux oriens vitae, lasciva juvenus,  
sanguine cum venae fervidiore micant:  
deterior subit aetas, deterrima quaqueque  
trudit et alterna traditur ipsa vice.  
Tu vero, Asterie, fastus deponere superbos,  
dumque licet zonam solvere, carpe diem:  
mox ubi praeterit tenerae praestantia formae  
intempestivam spernet amator anum.

This is just what we should have expected Herrick to have written, if he had lived in the first century B.C., uttering the fancies of Robert Herrick with the tongue of a Roman of the classical age. It is more than a mere translation: the writer has so identified his mind with that of the English poet, his language with that of the Romans, that the result is obtained, as it were, instinctively.

Take again Mr. Farrar's rendering of the lovely cradle song in 'The Princess.' We quote the last two stanzas:—

suave sit tibi somnium  
matris in gremio, puer:  
mox domum veniet pater  
nidulum ad placitum, leves  
carpe parvule somnos:  
lucis lintea Cynthiae  
tincta pallidula nitent:  
litore en genitor redit  
missus Hesperio: leves  
carpe parvule somnos.

This metre Mr. Munro has also employed in rendering the Song of Deborah and Barak (No. 87): we think less successfully, as it is hardly adapted to represent the stately measure of that grand psalm. On the other hand, the next piece, also from the pen of the Cambridge Latin professor, is admirable. It is a version, in hexameters, of Isaiah xiv.,—'The Burden of Babylon.' Its length forbids us to quote it entire, and an extract would give an incomplete idea of the excellence of the rhythm of the whole. For a similar reason we cannot do more than refer to Mr. Jebb's Alcaic translation (No. 73) of the poem from 'In Memoriam,' "Dost thou look back on what hath been."

Sapphics alone are, as usual, unsatisfactory. Why this should be, we know not; but it is evident that modern writers of Latin verse have not the power of keeping the Sapphic rhythm on the right side of the very narrow boundary which separates it from monotony. We give, however, what seems to us the best example of this metre in the present volume. It is contributed by Mr. Sidgwick, and is the version of 'Love that hath us in the net':—

Nesne amor nodo semel implicatos  
deserat non jam memorandus orbis?  
saepe surgentem Phaethonta noscas,  
saepe cadentem:  
prodeunt anni vicis affluentes:  
debitum dantes repetunt amorem:  
sancius questu fugit ille et ira  
vana dolentes.  
Futiles ergo lacrymae madescent?  
inritum suetae religant catenae?  
desinas: notum semel usque servat  
pectus amorem.

In spite of the rather doubtful "vicis affluentes," we think these are a fair specimen,

both in Latinity and metre, of modern Sapphics; but how wide an interval between these and "Ille mi par esse deo videtur," or "Pindarum quisquis"!

We have hardly left ourselves space to do more than mention the admirable elegiacs of Mr. T. S. Evans, and the no less admirable lyrics of Mr. W. Johnson; yet they are in no way inferior to those we have quoted. As a curiosity, we may mention a version, in hexameters, of the last chapter of Ecclesiastes, by the historian and scholar De Thou, better known under his Latinized name Thuanus. This piece is dated 1599, and, compared with Mr. Munro's rendering, referred to above, of Isaiah xiv, gives an interesting example of the difference between middle-age and modern styles of Latin verse. To conclude, although as we have already said, the day of verse-composition as a school exercise seems nearly over, yet a book of this kind will always be interesting to scholars; for we may be quite sure that among them at least the taste for the refinements of classical study, and the pleasure which there undoubtedly is in turning favourite poems into classical metres, and making them thereby as it were, one's own, will not quickly become extinct.

*The Modern Thinker: an Organ for the most advanced Speculations in Philosophy, Science, Sociology and Religion.* Edited by D. Goodman. (New York, American News Company.)

In appearance, as well as in the nature of its contents, 'The Modern Thinker' is a curiosity. The publisher, who is also the editor, of the work, not only desires credit for his boldness in providing a medium for the discussion of such subjects as are now rigorously excluded from existing magazines, but claims the gratitude of mankind for all time, in being "the first to disregard the superstition in favour of black ink upon white paper in ordinary reading matter." Heterodox speculations upon religious and social topics are, we are told, of the very highest human interest. But so are "variegated colors." The paper generally used is one of the principal causes of the diseases of the eye so common among students and "all who read a great deal." Then there is the ink. For ages we have been using black ink upon white paper. This practice must now be abandoned. The editor of 'The Modern Thinker' has condemned it. Exponent of "the latest results of human thought and modern science," he pronounces black a vile colour, "indicative of feculence, smut, decay, death." Henceforth books must be printed in all the colours of the rainbow. The new school of painting, represented by Troyon in France and by Whistler in England, avoids contrasting colours, and has brought grey and neutral tints into vogue. So, following Troyon, Whistler and Nature, which last "does not use high colors," but only "brings them into play to relieve the landscape, never to dominate over it," the editor of 'The Modern Thinker' advocates reform in the printing business. Science will discover what are the complementary colours for each passion, emotion and thought, and authors and printers must heed and obey. Monotony will be replaced by charming variety, and books will bloom like a garden of flowers. "When that time comes," adds our sanguine editor, "the

oculists' and opticians' occupation will be gone." Grey and neutral tints are, of course, to be preferred. The savage, uncivilized taste delights in strong contrasts; "the highly civilized taste runs to neutral tints in furniture and attire." At present, however, there is no occasion for the display of taste. "I print this publication in contrasting colors," says the editor, "because my readers are still barbarians in matters of color." Accordingly, to please the eye barbaric, each writer appears in colours appropriate either to himself or his theme. Mr. John Fiske discusses 'The Jesus of History' in blue ink on drab paper; 'The Positivist Problem' is propounded, if not solved, by Mr. Frederick Harrison on light-green paper with ink of rusty hue; 'The Sexual Question' is treated anonymously in vermilion, probably by a lady; and 'Scientific Propagation' forms a congenial question for Mr. John Humphrey Noyes with blue ink and blue paper. The subjects are as varied as the colours employed in the printing. 'Universology, or the Science of Sciences,' in which a Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews supplies "The connecting link between the body of all human knowledge," 'The Love-Life of Auguste Comte,' 'The Social Evil,' 'The Civilization of the Future,' 'Steam as a Factor,' and (of course) 'The Origin of Good and Evil,' are treated with various degrees of intelligence and ability. As for style, the conductor is not very particular. Word-mongers, such as ourselves, will, he confesses, find in the writings of his contributors many inaccuracies and inelegancies of language—"judged, that is, by the ordinary standards." In all probability there is a language of man common to all races, which has yet to be discovered, or, "if Mr. S. P. Andrews's claim holds good, which it has yet to be acknowledged has been discovered." Till this universal language is adopted, verbal excellence is to be eschewed in the pages of 'The Modern Thinker.' Literary criticism and discussions about words the editor regards as a criminal waste of time. For persons who desire to write for his publication there is a list of eleven topics, which we are to infer are of transcendent importance: "How about Causation? Is there a beginning and end? or should eternity be regarded as a circle rather than a straight line?" is one; "Did the human race really develop out of some one of the lower animals?" is another; "What are the true relations of the sexes?" is a third. It is possible that good might result from the discussion of these and the other topics in the list; but the manner in which most of the writers treat their subjects is highly unsatisfactory. Wild notions and absence of scientific accuracy are characteristic of all. The readers of the *Athenæum* are not advanced enough to derive profit from any exposition we could give in these columns of their views: they may, however, be able to acquire some dim conception of the ideas entertained by "the most advanced speculators in America" on philosophy and science from a passage in Mr. John Humphrey Noyes's paper 'On Scientific Propagation.' Mr. Noyes is on the subject of "very superior" men. "Providence," he holds, "frequently allows very superior men to be also very attractive to women, and very licentious. Perhaps with all the immediate evils that they do to morals they do some good to the blood of after generations. Who can say

how much the present race of men in Connecticut owe to the numberless adulteries of Pierrepont Edwards?"

Although each contributor is independent of his associates, there is a bond of union which connects all the writers. They have all consecrated their energies to the service of humanity, and to all the idea of a fundamental reconstruction of society, involving an entire change in the existing order of things, is common. How the new civilization is to be developed is not clearly shown, nor indeed is its nature very accurately indicated. 'The Modern Thinker,' it is hoped, will, however, be no unimportant factor in the production of the new era. The editor is not too sanguine. He is aware, and confesses with sorrow, that out of fifteen millions of adult Americans who read, but "a few paltry thousand are interested in the high themes which it is the mission of his publication to discuss." 'The Modern Thinker,' he foresees, cannot possibly be continued "unless a sufficient number of persons can be interested who are willing to make some slight pecuniary sacrifices in its behalf. Are there any such?"

This is the important question; and we confess ourselves disposed to find that the mild hopes of the editor and his friends have not been altogether disappointed. If some slight pecuniary sacrifice is made, and another number of the magazine should appear, we must stipulate for better verse than we find in this issue. We humbly put it to Mr. Goodman, notwithstanding his avowed disregard for and contempt of mere literary expression, if these two stanzas, from a paper entitled 'Sublimated, a Poem,' would have been the worse if they had been composed with more regard to the elegancies of language, "judged by the ordinary standard":—

As one who hath been sent,  
Though, blindly to and fro I went—  
Knowing not even what my message meant.  
Would I decipher it  
And read—it was to me but fit-  
ful, vague, and uninterpretable writ.

Our opinion of the whole work is not inaptly expressed in the latter stanza.

*Collectanea Anglo-Poetica; or, a Bibliographical and Descriptive Catalogue of a Portion of a Collection of Early English Poetry.* With Occasional Extracts and Remarks Biographical and Critical. By the Rev. Thomas Corser. Part IV. (Printed for the Chetham Society.)

WITH barely half-a-dozen exceptions, this volume treats of the editions of English poets which appeared in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It includes some who were not poets, although they wrote verses, and, in Tom Coryat, the Odcombe leg stretcher, it illustrates a prose writer, whose works were full of quaintness, impertinence, conceit, sharp observation, and learning of a rough sort, but not void either of method or of matter.

Whoever possesses the 'Collectanea' will have a very valuable addition to any of the works of the poets here annotated. In fact, independent of those works, Mr. Corser's book is complete enough in itself to furnish a fair conception of the whole of them, and of what manner of men the authors were. We cannot notice them all, but having been most attracted by what Mr. Corser has written in connexion



with Crashaw, Cowley, Herbert, and Pope, we shall confine ourselves to those poets whose names should be dear, and whose works should be familiar to every Englishman.

Mr. Corser says that "Pope was indebted for some of his verses to Crashaw." We cannot but wish that Mr. Corser had quoted them, and then we could have judged for ourselves whether Pope's lines were as close copies of Crashaw's as "The proper study of mankind is man" is a copy of Pascal's "L'étude de l'homme, c'est la vraie étude que lui est propre." So, in Pascal's words, "Les uns ont voulu renoncer aux passions et devenir dieux; les autres ont voulu renoncer à la raison et devenir bêtes brutes," we doubtless have the fore-runners of Pope's lines:—

Plac'd on this isthmus of a middle state,  
A Being darkly wise and rudely great,  
With too much knowledge for the Sceptic side,  
With too much weakness for the Stoic's pride,  
He hangs between, in doubt to act, or rest;  
In doubt to deem himself a God, or Beast.

The sentiment in Pascal's prose undergoes improvement in Pope's poetry. The latter, however, was never averse to take his good things wherever he found them. When we meet with the passage—

Nor God alone in the still calm we find,  
He mounts the storm and walks upon the wind,—  
it is impossible not to be reminded of Addison's line in 'The Campaign,'—"Rides on the whirlwind and directs the storm." This sort of adaptation was rather extensively practised. In Dryden's 'Absalom and Achitophel' occur the famous lines—

But wild Ambition loves to slide, not stand,  
And Fortune's ire prefers to Virtue's hand.

This passage Macaulay told Moore was taken almost verbatim from lines under the frontispiece to Knolles's 'History of the Turks.' Macaulay was more particular when he referred to the lines in his Essay on Sir William Temple. He there quotes the original as running thus:—

Greatness on goodness loves to slide, not stand,  
And leaves for Fortune's ire, Virtue's firm hand.

In one paragraph having reference to Pope and Crashaw, Mr. Corser seems to disparage the latter exactly where he merits to be exalted. Noticing Peregrine Phillips's charge that Pope, in his 'Epitaph on Elijah Fenton,' not only adopted the thoughts but the very words of Crashaw's 'Epitaph on Mr. Ashton,' Mr. Corser refers to Hayley, and he tells us, "Hayley has well remarked that, if Pope borrowed anything from Crashaw in this article, it was only as the sun borrows from the earth; when drawing from thence a mere vapour, he makes it the delight of every eye, by giving it all the tender and gorgeous colouring of heaven." To which we answer, "Palabras!" The epitaphs are not so well known as not to bear repeating, and our readers may then judge if Hayley be not audacious and Mr. Corser too readily convinced:—

AN EPITAPH UPON MR. ASHTON, A CONFORMABLE CITIZEN.

THE modest front of this small floor,  
Believe me, reader, can say more  
Than many a brave marble can—  
"Here lies a truly honest man!"  
One whose conscience was a thing  
That troubled neither Church nor King;  
One of those few that in this town  
Honour all preachers, hear their own.  
Sermons he heard, yet not so many  
As left no time to practise any;

He heard them reverently, and then  
His practice preach'd them o'er again.  
His parlour-sermons rather were  
Those to the eye than to the ear;  
His prayers took their price and strength  
Not from the loudness nor the length.  
He was a Protestant at home,  
Not only in despite of Rome;  
He lov'd his father, yet his zeal  
Tore not off his mother's veil.  
To th' church he did allow her dress,  
True beauty to true holiness.  
Peace, which he lov'd in life, did lend  
Her hand to bring him to his end.  
When age and death call'd for the score,  
No surfeits were to reckon for;  
Death tore not therefore, but, sans strife,  
Gently untwinn'd his thread of life.  
What remains, then, but that thou  
Write these lines, reader, on thy brow,  
And by his fair example's light  
Burn in thy imitation bright?  
So, while these lines can but bequeath  
A life, perhaps, unto his death,  
His better epitaph shall be—  
His life still kept alive in thee!

Of the author of the above lines, Mr. Corser says, with remarkable inaccuracy, that he was "debased by a spirit of superstition and mystical devotion, which led him away to the Church of his choice." Our readers will be as slow to believe this testimony to character as they will to prefer the following epitaph by Pope, on Mr. Hayley's assurance that it is superior to the above by Crashaw:—

ON MR. ELIJAH FENTON, AT EASTHAMSTED, IN BERKS.  
1730.

THIS modest stone, what few vain marbles can,  
May truly say, Here lies an honest man!  
A Poet, blest beyond the Poet's fate,  
Whom Heav'n kept sacred from the proud and great.  
Foe to loud praise, and friend to learned ease,  
Content with science in the vale of peace.  
Calmly he look'd to either life, and here  
Saw nothing to regret, or there to fear.  
From Nature's temperate feast rose satisfied,  
Thank'd Heav'n that he had liv'd, and that he died.

Leaving, as we have said, the above epitaphs to what Crashaw would have called the "censure" of readers, we have only to agree with all Mr. Corser says of the poet's affectionate character and of his fervent piety. Both are manifested in Crashaw's religious poems. Occasionally, he sinks into bathos, as in the 'Sospetto d'Herode,' where, however, there are lines worthy of Milton. Among the latter is the description of "Mischief's old Master"—Satan chained in Hell:—

He shook himself and spread his spacious wings,  
Which, like two bosom'd sails, embrace the dim  
Air with a dismal shade, but all in vain:  
Of sturdy adamant is his strong chain.

But this fine figure is marred by Hell shrieking,  
The while his twisted tail he gnawed for spite!

The following is rather grotesque and quaint: nearly reaching sublimity, yet only narrowly escaping bathos:—

Swinging a huge scythe, stands impartial Death,  
With endless business, almost out of breath.

Crashaw may best be compared with Cowley in the former's 'Wishes to his Supposed Mistress,'—

That not impossible She  
That shall command my heart and me.

The lines are, for the most part, exquisite; a little free, as the times admitted, but not nearly so free as several of Cowley's pieces; and Cowley not only aspired to be a sacred poet, but he praised Crashaw's purity, and denounced grossness generally. "Tis just," he says, "the author blush there where the reader must." 'The Chronicle' of Cowley's mistresses is hardly equal in merit to Crashaw's 'Wishes to his Supposed Mistress.' Cowley

writes more in Crashaw's mood in this verse of 'The Wish':—

Ah yet, ere I descend to the grave,  
May I a small house and large garden have,  
And a few friends and many books, both true,  
Both wise and both delightful too!  
And since love ne'er will from me flee,  
A mistress moderately fair,  
And good as Guardian-Angels are,  
Only belov'd and loving only me.

In the above there are, at least, good thoughts in good words, compactly told. Cowley often excels in *piling* his effects. He has a fine sense of human nature, and he is sometimes effective in spite of exaggeration, though exaggeration as often spoils very musical lines. Not that he is always musical: his measure is not seldom out of tune, and his relatives are now and then as far away from their antecedents as portions of sentences divided by Clarendon's parentheses.

When Mr. Corser compares Crashaw with Herbert, as being on a certain equality, he is, we think, as mistaken as if he were to draw a parallel between Herbert and Shakspeare. We readily concede that there are some lines in Herbert of which Shakspeare need not have been ashamed, just as there are other lines in Crashaw which Herbert might have been proud to own. So there is a line in Brown's dull Essay on Satire, which is prefixed to Pope's Epistles, in Warburton's edition, and it has a ring which Pope might have recognized:—

Truth's sacred fort th' exploded laugh shall win,  
And coxcombs vanquish Berkley by a grin.

But one leaf on a dry tree is no warrant for summer. Poor mad Brown was not so near Pope as he thought; nor was Crashaw nearer to Herbert than Herbert was to Shakspeare. In one line Crashaw is truly Herbertian, but it is in Latin. The subject is the miracle of the water changed into wine—"Nympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit"; the line so familiar to us all in its English form, "The conscious water saw its God and blusht."

Mr. Corser's notes on Cowley's early poems, 'The Poetical Blossoms,' will repay perusal. His notes on Crashaw illustrate five separate editions of poems by the latter writer, issued between 1648 and 1725. Mr. Turnbull's compact edition of 1858 was a labour of love, but it has a clerical error in it which may rank it with either the *breeches* or the *vinegar* Bible: at page 265, the epigram which should be headed 'In Asinum Christi Vectorem,' is entitled 'In Asinum Christi Victorem.'

*Essays and Papers on Literary and Historical Subjects.* By H. Longueville Jones, M.A. (J. R. Smith.)

In the allusion which he makes to the bodily infirmities under which he has performed the trifling labour of preparing these essays for republication, and seeing them through the press, Mr. Longueville Jones commits an indiscretion, that is more likely to offend than to have the desired effect on his literary censors. The indiscretion is also an error, from which a due regard for the critic's responsibilities and his own dignity should have preserved a gentleman who has in his day discharged the functions of criticism with independence and considerable ability. Such a writer cannot need to be told that the critic is bound to judge artistic performances on their intrinsic merits, and without reference to the special difficulties attending their production. A poor book is not the less

unworthy of notice because the author's private misfortunes make it surprising that it is not a less satisfactory achievement; and the artist who seeks to win a flattering verdict for his labour from his critic's compassion, by making reference to his personal afflictions, lowers himself for the moment to the rank of the vender of cheap wares in the public ways, who endeavours to extort an exorbitant price for an almost valueless article by the exhibition of a withered arm or a broken leg. Mr. Jones's error of taste and propriety is none the less obvious because his work contains conclusive indications of intellectual refinement, and is by no means devoid of qualities that entitle him to demand as a right the consideration which he solicits as a favour.

Unlike most collections of magazine articles, the volume may be recommended as one to which readers may have recourse for diversion, qualified with instruction. The papers on 'The Dutch Critics of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries,' and the 'Literary Labours of the Benedictines,' are mere fragmentary compilations of biographic data, which the student may, without much toil, gather for himself from familiar works of reference; but with the exception of these graceless and profitless chapters on subjects to which the essayist does not appear to have given extraordinary attention, the volume does not contain an essay that is otherwise than readable. Not that the author's style is excellent, or that his views are remarkable for justice and consistency. The article on 'Versailles' is uniformly turgid, and affords several fine examples of ponderous and inelegant diction. In other sketches, of a slighter and less ambitious kind, the essayist exhibits an obviously factitious sprightliness; and in more than one place he uses language disagreeably surcharged with insolence, that should never be allowed to pass unreprieved. The tone in which Mr. Jones expresses his contempt for the "Brummagem manufacturer" and the "dirty cotton-spinner" is scarcely worthy of the fastidious Englishman, who deprecates the "ferocious vulgarity" of modern French society; and the vehemence with which he declares his small respect for "the line of the Stubbses and the Stileses" is not less comical than puerile in a man whose name is Jones, though its plebeian quality is modified and palliated by the euphonious and aristocratic Christian name of Longueville. But though they are disfigured by obvious defects of judgment and temper, and comprise not a few altogether irreconcilable passages, which would probably have been removed had the writer's health permitted him to edit his book with greater care, the more elaborate essays are so meritorious that they may be almost said to deserve the honour of their second publication. Though it contains scarcely so much as a single paragraph that can be said to afford a pretext for the second half of the title, and though the author cannot be said to balance with a strictly impartial hand the advantages and disadvantages of domestic life "on a flat," and the social arrangements of a small London house, 'How to Build a House and Live in it' is to be praised for its humorous and very piquant enumeration of the characteristics of some ten or twelve distinct types of "the Englishman's castle." Were it not for a scarcely intelligible reference to "the acute ribaldry of *Tom Jones*," the charming little article, 'Something Like a

Country House'—a sketch that overflows with pathetic suggestions, and in one or two places reminds the reader of Addison's serene pleasantry—might almost be said to be without a blemish. 'Biron and the Bastille' and 'The Place de la Grève' are favourable specimens of the author's ability to criticize the history and recall the departed manners of the country which he appears to love only a degree less than his native land. But the sections of the work that will most largely repay the pains of a careful perusal are the article on 'Versailles,' a review of Fortoul's 'History of Versailles,' and two other books on Louis the Fourteenth's majestic palace, and the article on the 'Modern Schools of Art in France, Belgium, and Switzerland.' They are also the articles in which the author displays most strikingly his proneness to adopt fantastic views. Few English readers, and not many Frenchmen, will concur with the author, whose admiration of the architectural merits and artistic treasures of Versailles inspires him to declare that the Grand Monarque justified his title to the epithet which he especially affected by the magnificence of his residence and the meretricious splendours of his court.

Towards the close of the paper on 'Versailles,' Mr. Longueville Jones gives an equally truthful and impressive account of the rapid decay of French Art from the later years of Louis the Fourteenth till the rise of the First Napoleon. Speaking of the time of the Fifteenth Louis, he observes:—

"All had declined: all was getting disorganized: all was going wrong; there was a malady at work, in society itself, which affected all outward demonstrations of human intellect: the State itself was hastening to its decomposition; and Art, the constant index of Civilization, was degenerating with scarcely less rapidity. The melancholy period of Louis XVI., although the personal virtues of the monarch and his queen for a time seemed to check the evil, saw the woes and ills of society galloping on to their final goal. Under them little was done at Versailles, little at the other palaces: one name alone of any really great eminence appears, among the painters, Vernet."

So far as it relates to the quick degradation of Art in a corrupt and abominable state of society, there is nothing to object to in the foregoing statement; but the reader is compelled to hold his breath from astonishment when, on turning over a few more pages of a paradoxical volume, he finds himself assured by the same writer that this same period of decay was a time of advancement in Art:—

"That melancholy and disastrous catastrophe," Mr. Jones urges, "the great Revolution, put a momentary stop to all progress in Art, as it did to all other things that were good; and it might have been expected that a total extinction of the French school would have ensued."

That the arts revived soon after the occurrence of the "disastrous catastrophe," Mr. Longueville Jones attributes altogether to the elevated taste and humanizing influence of Napoleon, who is called "the greatest man who has ruled France since the days of Francis I." And having thus rendered a tribute of cordial homage to the potentate who was the immediate offspring of the revolution, Mr. Jones goes on to commend the revolution, a moment before accused of being disastrous to Art, for effecting "the complete sweeping away of the old effete system of the *ci-devant* courtly painters, and the placing of artistical patronage on a much wider and surer basis." But though

he advances several unsound and crotchety views, the essayist's survey of the Art schools in France, Belgium and Switzerland is worthy of consideration. The third Napoleon's munificent patronage of Art has been the subject of so much exaggeration with his adulators, that it is well for us to be reminded by an Englishman, who is familiar with the Parisian studios, how much the fallen Emperor's predecessor accomplished for the encouragement of historic painters. "No doubt," the author observes, in an article written in 1841, "very many of the paintings, lately executed for Versailles, might safely be burnt, without any loss to the world of Art; but the encouragement given by the order for those paintings, bad or good, has been immense: King Louis Philippe has spent five or six millions of francs (200,000*l.* to 240,000*l.*) in historical pictures alone." For a brief while the historical painters of Paris must contrive to get on without either regal or imperial patron, and without purchasers. The siege of Paris may furnish them with good subjects, but is not likely to bring them liberal buyers.

PRESTER JOHN.

*Der Presbyter Johannes in Sage und Geschichte.*  
Von Gustav Oppert. Zweite verbesserte Auflage. (Nutt.)

ABOUT A.D. 1145, the Catholic Bishop of Gabala, in Syria, came to Europe on business of importance, bringing the intelligence of one John, a king and priest, dwelling in the extreme east, beyond Persia and Armenia; a Nestorian Christian, a powerful monarch, who had conquered the Persians and Medes, exceedingly rich and renowned, a descendant of the Magi who visited the infant Jesus, and ruling over the nation whence they came. This information was first spread by Otto of Friesingen. Soon after, in 1165, the chronicist Alberic mentions a wonderful epistle sent by the Indian King, John the Presbyter, to different Christian rulers, especially to Manuel, of Constantinople, and Frederick, the Roman emperor. Similar letters are said to have been addressed to Pope Alexander the Third, Louis VII. King of France, and to the King of Portugal. The epistle is in Latin, and seems to have been written by a Nestorian Christian. The contents of it are marvellous, resembling the legendary accounts of Sindbad the Sailor, though Dr. Oppert thinks that not the latter but rather the miracles connected with Alexander the Great in the East, as elaborated by the pseudo-Callisthenes, were the source of the fables. A credulous age, however, seems to have accepted the stories embodied in the letter; and Alexander III. began a correspondence with the unknown personage of the East, sending his physician Philip with a letter to him, in 1177.

The recollection of the Presbyter was resuscitated when the Mongols overran Asia with fearful devastation and penetrated into parts of Europe itself, striking terror into the Pope and the Kings of Europe, who naturally thought the most effectual way to prevent their incursions for the future was to convert them to Christianity. Innocent IV. sent monks to them, who were also charged with the duty of seeking out John. To one of these, de Plano Carpini, we owe some account of the great unknown (1246); as also to Guillaume de



Rubruk, who was commissioned by Louis IX. to repair to Tartary to the great Khan, and to inquire besides for John (1253). The majority of these and other travellers agreed in reporting that a Presbyter John was no longer in existence, but had fallen in battle against Tschingyzkhan. In consequence of these accounts, the residence of the king was transferred to Africa. He became an Ethiopian emperor. The Portuguese were specially interested in discovering the distant Christian kingdom of which they had heard strange rumours. Prince Henry, the navigator, touched at his supposed country. John II. sent Peter de Covillan and Alphonse de Paiva to the districts where the king was supposed to reside; and these were followed by two Jews. Covillan arrived in Ethiopia, where he found a Christian ruler corresponding in some measure to what had been told in Europe of Presbyter John. The illusion was strengthened by the subsequent appearance of an ambassador from the Ethiopic king at the court of Emanuel, successor of John II. From this time down to the middle of the seventeenth century Abyssinia was regarded as the kingdom of the Presbyter John.

The attempts of modern scholars to clear up the mystery overhanging the wonderful personage we are speaking of, have not been successful. Mosheim, Assemani, Schmidt, Ritter, Gass, and others, throw little light on his origin and history. Dr. Oppert, however, with great industry and ingenuity, leads the inquirer to a probable solution of the question. His book, which first appeared in 1864, has been so favourably received by his countrymen, that a second edition is now before the public. The researches of this scholar, conducted with the minute accuracy of a learned German, dissipate the opinions formerly held about John being an Indian sovereign; the King of the Abyssinians; a Tatar prince; the Karaite prince Uukhan. According to him, the powerful Christian nation, over which Presbyter John presided, was the Khitans, who formerly dwelt north of Leaotong and the river Siramoran. When their dynasty in North China was destroyed, a part of the Khitans went to the west, under the leadership of Yeliutasche, who, after subjecting to his sway many provinces through which he passed, founded an extensive empire. He and his successors bore the title Korkhan, having Kashgar as their probable place of residence. Tschiluku, the last Korkhan, was overthrown by his son-in-law Kuschluk; but the latter was soon obliged to succumb to the arms of Tschingyzkhan. As to the Christianity of the Korkhans, or Kara Katai, the Persian annalist Mirkhond states that the daughter of the last ruler was a Christian, whence Dr. Oppert infers that her father was of the same belief. Probably the founder of the dynasty was a Christian too, since Otto of Friesingen could only refer to him as John the Presbyter. But how did the name John originate? It is supposed to be a corruption of Korkhan. Korkhan became Jorkhan, Jochan, Jochanan, John. How the title of presbyter, or priest, arose is difficult to be determined; but the conjecture has been put forward that as almost all men belonging to the Nestorian sect in Central Asia were dedicated as priests, the title may be easily accounted for. The alleged fact, however, rests solely on the assertion of the Franciscan Rubruk.

Those who wish to trace the legendary accounts of John must have recourse to the exhaustive treatise of Dr. Oppert, where they will find all the information they require. The learned author has studied the subject with rare patience, labouring to set forth his theory with argumentative skill, although he is obliged to fill up portions by conjecture. The topic is more curious than profitable, for the mythical element pervades and colours it largely. The author is confident of his conclusion, more so perhaps than some of his readers will be. But he deserves all praise for bringing together the accounts of Otto of Friesingen, the episode of the 'Kofar al Turak,' in Benjamin of Tudela's travels, Rubruk's statements, the notices of Bar Hebraeus and Abulfeda, with the narratives of Marco Polo, and the epistle of Archbishop John de Monte Corvino, in order to show that the Presbyter John was none other than the Korkhan of Kara Katai, with which the notices of the Persian annalists, Mirkhond and Khondemir, the genealogical history of the prince Algasi and Chinese annals all agree. The appendix contains a complete Latin version of John's letter addressed to Emanuel, with other documents relating to the priest-king of Asia.

The arrangement of the materials accumulated by the author is not so good as it might be. For this reason, as well as a certain heaviness of style, the narrative has a dryness which may repel the reader. But the subject cannot be made attractive except to the curious antiquary. A church historian himself will hardly care for one who is largely mythical, and whose original has to be traced with so much problematical reasoning. The hero eludes the firm grasp of the critical inquirer; and if he be discovered in the Korkhan of the Khitans, it is still hard to find him a Christian, much less a priest. Kings of the Korkhan stamp are seldom priests even in name, though Oriental flattery may make them such.

## NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*A Siren.* By T. Adolphus Trollope. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*John: a Love Story.* By Mrs. Oliphant. 2 vols. (Blackwood & Sons.)

*Theresa.* By Noell Radcliffe. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*A Righted Wrong.* By Edmund Yates. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

*The Wicked Woman.* By Gertrude Fenton. (Arnold.)

'A SIREN' treats once more of Italian life, the favourite subject of the author, and is as pleasingly and carefully written as Mr. T. A. Trollope's works generally are. The scene is laid in Ravenna, and the story, which is of a more melo-dramatic nature than usual, is principally concerned with a mysterious murder committed in that city, and the discovery of the murderer.

Bianca Lalli, a *prima donna*, as remarkable for her beauty as for her magnificent voice, is persuaded to visit Ravenna professionally, and while there she gains the passionate love of the Marchese Lamberto di Castelmare, an elderly noble, who after several ineffectual efforts to throw off the spell, succumbs to the charms of the Siren, and offers her his hand, which, it is needless to say, she accepts. The Marchese, however, is not rendered supremely happy by

his success; for although when basking in her presence, he is a most devoted lover, when away from her he becomes a prey to remorse at the step he has taken; for he is a very proud man, and has obtained great credit in his native city for prudence and sagacity: whilst the lady's reputation is, to say the least—or rather the most—of it, of a very shady nature. Moreover, jealousy comes, to give him additional pangs; and of all persons of whom to become jealous he picks the very one he should not—in the person of his nephew and heir-presumptive, the Marchese Ludovico; and ultimately, at a ball given on the last day of the Carnival, his jealousy is aroused to its maximum, and approaches absolute frenzy, when he hears that his nephew and Bianca have planned a *tête-à-tête* excursion for the following morning to the famous wood, Pineta. By six o'clock in the morning of Ash-Wednesday, the young couple start off in a "bagarino" for the Pineta, and are seen on their journey by Ludovico's betrothed, Paulina Foscarelli, who, moved by momentary jealousy, follows them for a short distance into the wood. When Bianca and her companion arrive at the forest, Bianca is overcome with sleep, and sinks back upon a green bank, to enjoy a few minutes' repose. Ludovico, according to his own account, as subsequently rendered, strays a little way into the wood, leaving Bianca asleep, and when he returns, as he believes, to the spot where he left her, she is no longer there. After a long search, he is obliged to leave the forest alone, and concludes that she has gone home before him. Paulina also returns to the city from her walk, having, as she asserts, in the meantime seen nothing of the pair she followed. Bianca does not return, and a startling event throws the whole town of Ravenna into a high state of excitement, and that is, the dead body of Bianca being brought back to the city, the poor girl having evidently been murdered. The cause of death is soon after discovered to be a long, thin needle driven with great dexterity straight to the heart. In this state of things suspicion at once falls upon three people. Ludovico is, of course, suspected, as he was last seen in her company, and had an obvious motive in getting rid of her, as he knew she was going to marry his uncle, and by so doing would ruin his prospects. Paulina is also suspected, because she was known to have followed Bianca and Ludovico, as they passed her to go into the wood; and jealousy is supposed to be her motive for committing the crime. A third person, in the shape of a maliciously-disposed and contemptible nobleman, named the Comte Leandro, is the last of the three; but he may be considered quite out of the running, as it is next to impossible for any reader to imagine him the actual culprit. The rest of the book is taken up with discussing the probabilities as to which of these three persons is the murderer, and the discovery and death of the actual villain. We shall not, however, spoil the story by revealing the secret here, although we think it more than probable that a reader of average ability will be able to "spot" the culprit long before he or she is actually revealed as such by the author in so many words. So much for the story, which is of an exciting character, and the treatment does not spoil it. Mr. T. Adolphus Trollope will not lower his previously high reputation by this novel. The local colouring is, as usual, excellent.

Of 'John,' the less we say the better. It is not worthy of Mrs. Oliphant. The author calls it "a love story," and, accordingly, love of a most commonplace and wearisome kind forms the sole staple of entertainment for the reader, who will assuredly become as angry with the subject as we did, unless he or she be of an exceedingly romantic and weakly nature. As to story, there is none to speak of; what there is may be shortly summed up thus: John, the hero, the son of a very respectable clergyman, saves the life of a young lady, when she is being run away with by her horse, in the old, old fashion. The lady, being rather severely hurt, is domiciled for a time in the father's residence, and soon becomes beloved in a desperate, though rather imbecile, way by the excellent John; and the lady kindly returns his uncouth affection. Parent number two, however—that is to say, the father of the young lady—is rich and stern; and although he permits the engagement with John, he makes himself so uncommonly disagreeable that the lovers undergo considerable torture, until the young lady runs away from home, and flies to the clergyman's residence. Her father instantly forgives her, much to our astonishment, and, as we venture to think, to the astonishment of all who read the novel; and the lovers marry, and so the story ends. There is not much to be made out of this, but what little could have been, is not made. John is simply insufferable. Pious, stupid and bilious, it is simply incredible that any girl in full possession of her faculties could fall in love with him. He does not seem to have a single point in his favour, unless we except the one shining quality—that he says little. As to the young lady, she is a trifle better, but not much. She giggles, and is one of those "giddy, vain things" that we are always hearing of, although, it is true, she is supposed to improve towards the end of the tale. The only sensible person in the book is the cruel father, who is much to be pitied in being surrounded by such trying people as the daughter, John and John's parents. Had this been the work of a novice, we should not, perhaps, have spoken out so plainly; but we are justly entitled to be indignant when Mrs. Oliphant wastes her powers so thoroughly as she does in this "love story."

As 'Theresa' is little more than the history of the young lady of that name, we cannot do better in this review than quote the following extract from her diary to show the heroine's turn of mind, and give a specimen of the writing that is to be met with throughout the book. The lady is writing of her sister, and gushingly observes,—

"Together at sixteen and seventeen we began to sorrow over our mother's failing health, and tended her through her long illness to the hour of her death. Together, after a year's space, we bewailed our father, and together we left the home we girls could not inherit to live—not as dependents, thank God! but as inmates—in a house in which we were not born. From that moment our severance began. Our parents had treated us exactly alike. We were both looked at, both listened to, with smiles of pleased attention; and no one about us then seemed to regard me as Jessie's inferior. In those days we all laughed together at her droll sayings, and she never ridiculed me then for my deep and overpowering interest in those pursuits which were our mother's favourite pursuits also. She was not then too much engrossed by the merits of a ribbon

to be blind to the merits of an antique bust, or deaf to the charm of poetry."

As will be seen by the above extract, Theresa is a highly romantic young lady, who imagines herself underrated and misunderstood by all her friends. And as the book is about nothing else but her feelings and adventures, it will be at once foreseen that it is not likely to be of a very lively nature. Theresa attends a drawing-class, and there appears one day to her a model, of whom she speaks thus: "We hastened to the gallery, and saw—No, Marian, to describe what I saw is impossible! but I felt at once that good Mrs. Fisher's instinct had not misled her, and that the marvellous countenance and stately figure before me (arrayed in the costume of a student of the middle ages) could only belong to one whose race was as noble as his beauty."—"I was half vexed at being interrupted, half glad to have the opportunity of asking for a glass of water—a request in which one or two other ladies so instantly joined, that a decanter and several tumblers were immediately produced. I swallowed a little, and after doing so, was startled by hearing the model's voice (a voice as gentle and refined as the style of his beauty) begging Mr. Heneage, in a polite phrase, which, though respectful, was entirely that of an equal, to allow him to slake his thirst in the pure element." The handsome model returns to Theresa a pencil which she had dropped, with a note wrapped around it, and then another comes, and then Theresa confesses to her friend:—"He implored me in the last note I had from him," replied Theresa, in a tremulous voice, "if I did not utterly disdain and despise him, to wear, as yesterday, in Charlton Street, the lilies of the valley in which his petition had been concealed."—"And you wore them, or you would not be my own Theresa," exclaimed Marian Hunt.—"For weal or for woe, I did wear them," answered Theresa, gravely." Having thus obviously placed us in the hard, practical world of the present day, the author proceeds with the artless tale. The model makes his appearance at a ball to which Theresa goes, and tells her he is of noble birth, but that owing to some disagreement with his family, he is unable to throw off his *incognito*. After some months spent in corresponding and occasional meetings, the hero informs her that he is soon to go abroad, and wishes her to become his wife, and go with him. Several ineffectual attempts by the parties to meet each other alone then ensue; and she ultimately receives a letter from a middle-aged lady, his fellow-lodger and go-between, asking her to go that afternoon and see him. She goes, taking Marian Hunt with her, and on entering the room, Marian exclaims, "Mr. Conway, Theresa! It is Alfred Carr." Now Alfred Carr is the gentleman to whom Marian has been engaged for a year or more, and consequently dire is the distress. The model—*alias* Conway, *alias* Alfred Carr—rushes to the door, and stands with his back to it, and Marian is just being carried off by his man-servant, and Alfred is threatening Theresa, when her cousin, Harry Blount, rushes in and rescues her. She eventually marries her deliverer, and becomes more sensible,—at least we trust so, for the sake of her husband. As to the moral of the book, it is, no doubt, intended to point out to young ladies how careful they ought to be to inquire into the antecedents of the gentlemen to whom they are introduced;

and to teach them never to form an engagement without their parents' consent. It may, under certain inconceivable circumstances, have this effect, and if so, so far so good; yet we cannot conscientiously recommend 'Theresa'; it is too silly.

The peculiarity of 'A Righted Wrong' is, that the wrong is not righted. The stain of illegitimacy we understand to be the wrong, inflicted by two innocent parents on their eldest child, the mother having committed bigamy under the impression that her first husband had been murdered in Australia. This is a very sad, though thoroughly conventional injury, as such injuries go in fiction; but we fail to see that it is in any way compensated by the fortunate accident of the rich marriage of the victim. Gertrude Baldwin loses an inheritance in consequence of the unlucky secret of her birth being discovered, and regains it by marrying the "remainderman," who succeeds to her legitimate sister. This is, no doubt, a great piece of material good luck, but surely is a very Hibernian remedy. Our author does not do his heroine the injustice of making her in any degree mercenary, and the loss of her possessions is certainly the least part of her trouble. In order that the necessary difficulties may be provided, Mr. Fitzwilliam Meriton Baldwin, as the father of the young ladies is strangely called, is hampered by the strict entail of a Scotch landed estate. Otherwise no difficulty need have occurred, as the obnoxious husband, who has wrecked the early happiness of Mrs. Baldwin, dies very soon after the birth of Gertrude; and as he never advances his inconvenient claims, a little judicious management might have smoothed all inequalities between the positions of the two daughters, whom our author places in unnecessary antagonism. On the whole, the plot, though not unskillfully managed, is neither exciting nor original, and bigamy has by this time been quite used up as a "sensation." Some of the characters demand more favourable notice. James Dugdale, the crippled tutor, who has burned in boyhood with an unrequited passion, and lives to bestow the wealth of his affection on the orphan children of his early love, is a noble, though a homely figure; and Rose Moore, the faithful maid-servant, possesses the acuteness as well as the warmth of Irish character. One remark of hers deserves to be recorded. Mrs. Carteret, the foolish wife of Margaret Baldwin's more foolish father, has called her by her surname, after the fashion of some fine ladies,—“Calling you as if you were either a man or a dog,” says the indignant damsel. In this instance, as in some others, Mr. Yates has laid his finger upon one of the less amiable traits of modern society. His estimate of Scotch ladies would be ungallant and unfair were it not put into the mouth of an avowedly rash-judging woman. The female characters of his own production in the novel, with the exception of Gertrude Baldwin—who is, we are happy to think, an Englishwoman of the ordinary type—are not remarkable for excellence, although all drawn with much distinctness. Margaret, who is intended to fill the leading part, disappoints us more than any one. But by dint of a tragic look, and the excellent character she is said to have earned before the period of the narrative, she will reconcile most readers to the conspicuous post she occupies,



and contribute to the success of a fair though not a first-rate novel.

The *Police News* or the *Newgate Calendar* would be the appropriate medium of introducing such a story as Miss Fenton offers to the public. There is much merit in the honesty of the title, but it is the only merit in the book. The naughty female whose doleful story is before us commits at least two cold-blooded murders, besides living in a chronic antagonism to the seventh commandment. We are glad to learn that her demerits are faithfully reflected in her face. She has a low forehead, red hair, and sea-green eyes; but in spite of all that, she is a wonderful beauty of that negative type which seems to have so mysterious an attraction for modern poetasters and artists. She is tall, and white, and lithe and gliding; altogether a fit subject for

Doves, loves, blood, blushes, serpents, sobs, and sighs, Lest any one should be tempted to read a narrative which has no recommendation but its horrors, we will give a brief abstract of the events recorded: Carlo Gelini, a young nobleman of Venice, falls in love with the "Woman" at Paris. He finds that she is faithless, and leaves her. In revenge she marries his father, wins the young Marchese's inheritance, and then poisons the doting old man. To satisfy the rapacity of her accomplice and tyrant, she seeks fresh victims of her dangerous fascination. A widowed baronet, Sir Hugh Graham by name, sacrifices the interests of an only daughter to an old man's fancy, and becomes her second husband. He is poisoned in his turn, Mabel Graham persecuted to death, and her faithful servant kidnapped, and confined in an asylum. In the end, Gelini, who has long been privately married to the unhappy Mabel, comes forward as *deus ex machina*, and having wooed the wicked Lady Graham in an assumed character, so terrifies her by appearing in his own that she ends her days in that hopeless state of idiotcy, which the perusal of her life will tend to superinduce on all too hasty novel-readers. One piece of naïveté must not be omitted: the author mentions with a little shudder that this truculent heroine was in the habit of reading French novels!

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*Horace*. By Theodore Martin. (W. Blackwood & Sons.)

MR. MARTIN'S book is marked by the same merits and the same defect as his translation of Horace, and the defect simply is, that Mr. Martin, in an effort to be "light," is sometimes a little vulgar. But his book is a very good one, and will give the English reader a far better idea of Horace than was formerly within his reach. There is much excellent criticism, well illustrated by reference to modern authors, as in the following passage: "Who could take amiss the rebuke of the kindly satirist, who was so ready to show up his own weaknesses? In this respect our own great satirist Thackeray is very like him. Nor is this strange. They had many points in common—the same keen eye for human folly, the same tolerance for the human weaknesses of which they were so conscious in themselves, the same genuine kindness of heart. Thackeray's terse and vivid style, too, is probably in some measure due to this, that to him, as to Malherbe, Horace was a kind of breviary." It is perhaps a pity that Mr. Martin has not quoted Pope more frequently, whose imitations give a better idea of the original than is usually supposed; and excellent as are the translations of Mr. Martin and Prof. Conington, we miss some favourite versions by other hands. But these are but slight

drawbacks to a book, in which a very difficult task has been most satisfactorily performed.

*The Elementary Education Act, 1870, with Introduction, Notes, and Index.* By Hugh Owen, Jun. (Knight & Co.)

WE have no fault to find with Mr. Owen's little book, the preface to which, however, ought not to have been dated from the Poor Law Board; but we cannot think that it is needed. Any one who reads the Act itself with care will know as much as Mr. Owen tells him, and will know it sooner. Still, there are people who will not read Acts, and Mr. Owen's Index may possibly enable some of them to avoid, by reference, the mistakes which they would otherwise have made.

WE have on our table *The Coleman-Gregorian Method*, Part I. A Series of Gymnastic and Oral Exercises in English, French, and German, by M. Coleman (Williams & Norgate).—*Essays by Members of the Birmingham Speculative Club* (Williams & Norgate).—*The Science and Art of Arithmetic*, by A. Sonnenschein and H. A. Nesbitt, M.A. (Whittaker).—*Report of the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1869-70*.—*Appleton's European Guide-Book* (Longmans).—*Pocket Guides to Calabassella, Spoil-Five, Euchre, Ecarte, and Pocket Laws of Ecarte*, by Cavendish (De La Rue).—*Model Women*, by W. Anderson (Hodder & Stoughton).—*The Food, Use and Beauty of British Birds*, by C. O. G. Napier (Groombridge).—*Village Sketches*, by T. C. Whitehead, second series (Routledge).—*Twelve Meditations and Twelve Spiritual Songs on the Twenty-third Psalm*, by J. Paton, B.A. (Passmore & Alabaster).—*and Breviaries*, by Rev. P. B. Power, M.A. (Hamilton, Adams & Co.). Among new editions we have: *Introduction à la Langue Française*, by V. de Fivas, M.A. LL.D. (Lockwood).—*Notes from the Continent*, by H. Swinglehurst (Edinburgh, Seton & Mackenzie).—*and Neighbourhood-on-Sea*, by E. M. Alford (Tinsley). Also the following pamphlets: *The German War*, by E. Du Bois-Reymond (Foreign).—*Lines on the Third Napoleon*, by C. Rosser (Weston-super-Mare, Beedle).—*The Loss of the 'City of Boston,' Inman v. Jenkins* (Liverpool, Lee & Nightingale).—*Matter and Motion*, by N. A. Nicholson, M.A..—*Plan for Coast Defences*, by a Naval Officer (Clowes).—*The Apostolic Ministry*, by the Rev. E. F. Wayne, M.A. (Parker).—*A Sketch of the Mountains and River Basins of India*, by T. Saunders (Allen).—*Catalogue of the Collection of Egyptian Antiquities belonging to the late Robert Hay, Esq. of Linplum*.—*The True Theory of the Greek Aorist*, by W. Howell (Simpkin).—*and On French and German as Substitutes for Greek in University Pass Examinations*, by S. Taylor, M.A. (Macmillan).

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

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Baring-Gould's Origin, &c. of Religious Belief, Part 2, Svo. 15/  
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Turner's Educational Legislation, Svo. 1/ cl. swd.

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European History, 1088-1228, edit. by Sewall and Yonge, 6/ cl.  
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#### A LITERARY DISCOVERY.

AN esteemed Correspondent sends the following:—

While seeking materials for her intended work descriptive of Holland House, Miss Fox has had the good luck to find several either unknown or, at least, quite forgotten, literary treasures. Among these are three holographic letters written by F. Petrarca, one addressed to his friend and patron Cardinal Colonna; several letters, some partly written in their own curious uncial characters, of the Kings of Spain; a small MS. copy of Savonarola's 'Esposizione sopra li Psalmi,' with the autographic corrections of that celebrated Dominican friar-preacher; and, though last, not least, among these finds, a copy of the first, and for a long time missing, printed edition of the poem of Camoens, with notes and emendations written on the margins by himself, and on the title-page, a MS. account in the handwriting of an old friend who witnessed that poor and poverty-stricken poet's death-bed in an hospital. The book, by the aid of photoincographic fac-similes, will show these literary remains.

D. R.

#### M. PROSPER MÉRIMÉE.

WE can only just record in this week's impression the death of another eminent French writer. The author of 'Colomba,' of 'Le Théâtre de Clara Gazul,' of 'L'Enlèvement de la Redoute,' M. Prosper Mérimée, has just passed away at Cannes, where he was

endeavouring to recruit his enfeebled health under the influence of a genial climate. The public mind is so absorbed at present in France by the terrible exigencies of war, that the departure from amongst us of men who, like M. Mérimée, were the proudest ornaments of literature, must necessarily be little noticed. When, however, the political horizon is brighter, and when our neighbours on the other side of the Channel can afford leisure for intellectual pursuits, the important part played in the *Romantic* crusade by the late Academician, and the services he rendered to archaeological and historical studies will, no doubt, be duly appreciated. Born in September, 1803, M. Mérimée was not really an old man, but the constantly weak state of his health had lately made him very much of a recluse, and, like his friend M. Sainte-Beuve, he was struck down, as we are wont to imagine, before his task was finished. We hope next week to give from authentic sources a detailed account of M. Mérimée's literary career. He had been elected in 1844 to succeed Charles Nodier at the Académie Française, and he likewise belonged to the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. He was called to the Senate in 1853.

## NEW BOOKS.

MR. MURRAY announces 'The Holy Bible, according to the Authorized Version, with Notes and a revised Translation,' by Bishops and Clergy of the Anglican Church; Vol. I., 'The Pentateuch,' 'A Visit to High Tartary, Yarkand and Kashgar,' by Robert Shaw, 'The Descent of Man, and on Selection in Relation to Sex,' by C. Darwin, 'The Student's Elements of Geology,' by Sir Charles Lyell, Bart., 'A Ride through the Disturbed Districts of New Zealand to Lake Taupo at the time of the Rebellion,' from the Journals of the late Hon. Herbert Meade, Lieut. R.N., 'A Voyage round the World,' by the Marquis de Beauvoir, 'A Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England, 1066-1870,' by Edward Foss, 'Primitive Culture,' by E. B. Tylor, 'Some Account of the Mutineers of the Bounty, and their Descendants, in Pitcairn and Norfolk Island,' by Lady Belcher, 'The Travels of Marco Polo, a new English Version,' by Col. H. Yule, 'Savonarola, Erasmus, and other Essays,' by H. H. Milman, D.D., 'The Revolt of the Protestants in the Cevennes,' by Mrs. Bray, 'Lord Byron,' translated from the German, by Carl Elze, 'Longevity of Man; its Facts and its Fictions,' by W. J. Thoms, 'the fourth volume of Canon Robertson's 'History of the Christian Church,' 'The Metallurgy of Gold, Silver and Mercury,' by J. Percy, M.D., 'The Gallican Church; Sketches of Church History in France, from the Concordat of Bologna, 1516, to the Revolution,' by W. H. Jervis, M.A., 'The Correspondence of the late Earl of Elgin,' edited by T. Walrond, 'Stories for Darlings,' by The Sun, 'The Schools of Painting in North Italy,' by J. A. Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle, 'The Student's Manual of Ancient History,' edited by W. Smith, LL.D., 'Scrambles among the Alps, 1860-69,' by E. Whymper, 'New English Version of Catullus,' by Robinson Ellis, M.A., 'A Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, from the Times of the Apostles to the Age of Charlemagne,' and 'A Dictionary of Christian Biography and Doctrines, by various Authors,' edited by W. Smith, D.C.L., 'A Copious English Grammar,' by Prof. Maetzner, and 'Elucidations of Prof. Curtius's Greek Grammar,' translated from the German by Evelyn Abbot.

## OUR ITALIAN LETTER.

Naples, Sept. 30, 1870.

WHAT is to become of the Palace of the Cæsars? It was understood to be the private property of the Emperor Napoleon, and though few persons knew it, I am assured that he took the deepest interest in the excavations that were carried on there, under the enlightened direction of Cav. De Rosa. It is not long since that during a Cabinet Council, in which subjects of vital interest were discussed, the Emperor withdrew to another apartment, and invited several of his ministers to accompany him

to witness some precious works of art, which had lately arrived from the Palatine. Is it the fact that it is the private property of the Emperor, as it has always been stated to me to be? and if so, what is now to be done with this the most delicious, and the most interesting spot in Rome? Happily, as yet, no damage has been inflicted on any part of this wonderful city, and its precious works of art have been religiously respected. Moreover, one of the first acts of the newly-appointed Giunta has been to form a Commission, whose duty it will be to watch over the treasures of Art within the walls of Rome. I have heard it said by those who are hostile to the revolution, that of course many precious objects will disappear, as they did ten years ago, on the conquest of other parts of Italy. If the universal *vœu* may be depended on, the charge insinuated is but too true; many objects of great interest and value were taken furtively, and sold for a song. Palaces and monasteries were robbed, it is confidently asserted, of precious articles, so that one cannot but rejoice that, thus early in its administration, the Giunta has formed the Commission of which I have spoken. The education of the people too is another object which has occupied the attention of the Government, and Count Mamiani, it is reported, will be invited to reorganize the instruction of the universities and schools of Rome. But four or five years have passed since, on being invited to visit some of the night schools, a prelate expressed the opinion to me that no people in Europe were better instructed than the Romans. I must admit that amongst those classes with which the foreigner is generally brought in contact, there was under the old régime a greater amount of reading and writing than amongst the Neapolitans—the Popes had done better than the Bourbons. This, however, is but faint praise; and no sane man would contend that with an Index Expurgatorius, and checks and prohibitions of every kind, there could be anything like intellectual development. As for those beyond the walls of the city, they were and are after the similitude of beasts! Hitherto journalism has been at the very lowest ebb. The *Official Journal* told us all about the "Holiness of our Lord the Pope," and of religious fêtes past and to come, and nothing more, unless it might be a scrap of news half a century old from the other side of the globe. The *Osservatore Romano* indulged in invective against any thing and any one who was in opposition to the happy state of things in Rome, whilst the *Correspondance* contained intelligence selected from Ultramontane journals, and original diatribes. All terror has disappeared, and a host of speculators on popular curiosity have already arrived; though it is to be doubted whether they will obtain the licence necessary till after the Plebiscite. Most of these embryo journals are said to be "red," whilst the most promising one is described as being "distinguished by good sense" and a respect for grammar. There can be little doubt that when things have been regularly settled, a good daily Press will be established. It is satisfactory to find that, as every town has been occupied, it has been one of the first efforts of the military Governor of the province to provide for the administration of the Post and the Telegraph; and it is to be hoped that this same care will be extended hereafter to the amelioration of those departments. In the good old times, which terminated last week, no letter was safe: it might be opened, and frequently was opened, for the enlightenment of the priestly rulers of Rome. As to celerity of transmission, your friend in a distant part of the city would probably receive your communication, posted on the morning of the 16th let us say, on the morning of the 17th: but what need was there for hurry? there was too much progress in the outer heretical world; and men lived too fast. It was the same with the Telegraph: your messages would be often refused, or if received, you would be peered at by the official as though he were one of the Secret Police. So the Romans dozed over their journals, waited with patient resignation for their letters, and went to sleep. What an oppressive tranquillity it was which brooded over and pervaded their city!

There is some talk of renewing the classical *Agappi*, to which are to be invited the Italian heroines, the mothers of the Cavioli and Ajacci, whose sons died whilst fighting for their country. Rome will, no doubt, be one vast theatre this winter, and a series of wonderfully interesting spectacles will be presented. There is little to report from Naples, except that the Prov. Council has ordered an official chemico-medical analysis to be made of all the mineral and thermo-mineral waters of Pronia. It is to be entrusted to eminent scientific Italians. Ristori has been here, and last week acted in 'Fedra,' at the Fiorentini. Of course she received an ovation. As to San Carlo, we hear nothing more of it—but "all the world's a stage" at present.

October 3.

I have to record the death of Cavalier Bonucci, a name well known to archaeologists, especially during the thirty years which preceded the expulsion of the Bourbons. Since that event, political rancour and the infirmities of age have compelled him to retire from public life, and little has been heard of him since. Bonucci was, however, for many years so intimately associated with the archaeological researches carried on in this country that he must not pass away without a notice. He commenced his active career as architect and director of the excavations of Herculaneum, to which office he was appointed by royal decree in 1827, and successively held the same relation to Pompeii, Pozzuoli, Baia, and other places of interest as far south as Postum. It was his good fortune that during his term of office some of the richest and most elegant private edifices in Pompeii were discovered, such as those in the Strada Mercurio and Fortuna, and, most magnificent of all, the house of the Faun. Especial notice must be taken of the splendid mosaic of the Battle of the Greeks and the Persians, now in the Museum of the Fountain, and four columns covered with mosaics; and of a magnificent amphora of blue glass, adorned with figures and leaves in white relief, which was discovered in a sepulchre that had been already opened by the French. Bracelets, necklaces and objects in gold and silver of great value and number were discovered by Bonucci, rendering the period of his direction one of considerable interest. In Herculaneum he discovered perhaps the first edifice, and made important repairs in the House of Argo. The Amphitheatre of Pozzuoli was brought out to view principally by him, and in 1839 he found the wonderful subterranean Galleries. In Baia he made important restorations, and discovered the principal passages in the Baths of the Temples of Venus and Diana. The repairs of the Amphitheatre of Capua were directed by Bonucci. At Postum, in 1846, he brought to light a fourth temple, and in 1839 repaired the Temple of Neptune. Many other places came under his direction with valuable results to Art, as Nocera, Casovia and Canosa, in which last place treasures of the highest interest and value were discovered,—a full record of which was sent to the *Athenæum* at the time. From the very nature of his office Cav. Bonucci was brought into intimate relations with all of any distinction who visited Naples, and decorations and medals from the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, the King of Prussia, and other sovereigns, were conferred upon him. He was a member of some learned society in almost every country in Europe, as also of many in his own country. Paris associated him to the Institut Historique, and to the Institut de France; while in our own country he was a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and of the Society of Antiquaries. During his life he was a copious writer of works, smaller or greater, on subjects connected with his pursuits, and has left behind him in MS. a work on the Numismatics of Italy, which it is to be regretted has never been printed. A life of much activity, and passed so much before the public eye, it is to be lamented, closed in disappointment and almost poverty. During the Revolution of 1848 he was driven from office, and was restored on the triumph of the re-action. A partisan of the Bourbons from gratitude and interest, he suffered from the vicissitudes of their fortunes; and in



1860 he retired from public life. Deprived of office, and of the pension to which long service might have entitled him, he fell into comparative oblivion, and after some years of anxiety and mortification he died on the 28th of September last, in very straitened circumstances, in the island of Capri. H. W.

## SLAVONIC LITERATURE.

M. LOUIS LEGER, an excellent authority on all Slavonic subjects, has lately contributed to the *Revue Bibliographique* an account of some of the leading books recently published in the various Slavonic countries. He begins by saying how difficult he finds it to keep his readers acquainted with "what relates to the literary and scientific world among the Slavonians, there having been no central general collection on which to draw for accurate information since the disappearance of the *Centralblatt für slavische Bibliographie*." About certain languages he goes on to say, such as the Bulgarian for instance, it is almost impossible to get any sure information. The journals of Vienna, Prague, Agram, and Lemberg, it is true, speak of the Bulgarian books published in Austria, and the Russian papers of those which appear in Russia; but of what is being done by the Slavonians in Turkey, M. Leger finds himself utterly unable to give any detailed account: and, indeed, all he can do, as regards Slavonic books in general, is to pick out some leading works in each language, and say a few words about them as specimens of their kind.

Beginning with Bohemia, he pays a just tribute to the excellence and the cheapness of the books published by the *Matice Lidu*—an excellent society, which numbers, we believe, the Bishop of St. David's among its members. For a florin a year each of its subscribers receives half a dozen volumes carefully selected for popular reading. Last year's series included two novelettes by a Bohemian authoress, an historical and a geographical work, and a very interesting collection of stories from the folk-lore of all the Slavonic countries, translated by the well-known Bohemian poet, Carl Erben. M. Leger next proceeds to speak of the excellent edition and translation of two old Russian poems which Dr. Erben brought out last year, of Tomek's 'Topography of Prague,' of Hanusch's 'Sources of Literary History in Bohemia,' and of the 'Ancient Annals of Bohemia,' and the 'John Huss,' recently published by the veteran historiographer of the country, Dr. Palacky. He ends his observations on Bohemian literature by suggesting that a Bohemian-French dictionary should be compiled for the benefit of students of Czech, who do not like to avail themselves of a German medium. Passing to the Serbo-Croatian literature, M. Leger speaks in high terms of the 'Memoirs of the Academy of Agram,' which has commenced the issue of three great collections. The first is entitled 'Monumenta spectantia Historiam Slavorum Meridionalium,' in the first volume of which are no less than 696 documents taken from the archives of Venice, all relating to the history of the Southern Slavonians; the second is styled 'Old Croatian Writers,' and begins with the works of Marco Marulic, a poet of Spalatro, who was born in 1450 and died in 1524; the third, which is called *Starine*, or 'Antiquities,' is a collection of old and hitherto inedited documents in Latin, Croatian, and Church-Slavonian.

M. Leger next mentions two collections of literary sketches and poems, published in 1869 and 1870, by M. Velimer Gai, "the son of the celebrated Louis Gai, the restorer of Illyrian literature," and then proceeds to the publications of the Literary Society of Belgrade. Among these appears a Serbian Bibliography, compiled by M. Stojan Novakovich, in which mention is made of 3,291 works published between the years 1741 and 1867. M. Leger finds it incomplete, for the compiler has mentioned only those books which are printed in the Cyrillic character, recognizing those only as Serbian. But M. Leger considers that the fact of a book being printed in Latin characters and called Croatian ought not to be thought a sufficient reason for excluding it from a Serbian catalogue, the

Croatians and Servians being the same people, speaking the same language, and differing only in their alphabets, which are kept asunder by the division of the Eastern from the Western Church. M. Leger next takes notice of the Annual Transactions of the Omladina, a national and scientific association, which has its head-quarters at Novi-Sad—a town on the Danube, to the north of Belgrade,—“the literary centre of the Hungarian Servians.” Thence he turns his attention to Montenegro, informing his readers that a national literature exists there. Prince Nicholas, it seems, is himself a writer of Serbian poetry; and his secretary, M. Sundecic, has published every year, since 1865, a collection of articles on the history, literature, and statistics of Montenegro. This kind of almanac, which bears the name of the *Orlich*, or *Eaglet*, and which is printed at Cetigne, is to be transformed, it appears, into a monthly review.

With respect to Slovak books, M. Leger tells us that the *Matica*, or Society of Slovak Literature, has recently published a very elegant edition of the works of Vodnik, the great Slovak poet, the singer of 'Illyria Saved.' The Annual Report of the Society contains a number of useful articles on Slavonic ethnology and mythology, and a work by M. Costa on Slovak bibliography, from January 1, 1868, up to October 1, 1869. In it are mentioned the titles of 141 publications, including 19 periodicals.

Among Polish books M. Leger mentions the fourth volume of the *Annuaire* of the 'Société d'histoire et de littérature polonaise de Paris,' and a Polish Grammar, which proves "the profound knowledge and the patient perseverance" of its author, the Abbé Malinowski, a priest of the diocese of Posen, but he does not profess to give more than a cursory glance at Polish literature in general. Over Russian literature also he passes very rapidly, mentioning only a few books, such as the 'Journal of the Ministry of Public Instruction in Russia, for 1869'; the work of M. Osokine on the Albigenses: and that by M. Orest Müller on 'Ilya Muromets and the Epic Cycle of Vladimir,'—a book to which, as he rightly says, justice could be done only in a hundred pages of analysis, and after several months of study.

M. Leger ends his very interesting article with an account of the Wendish literature of Lusatia. The "humblest of the Slavonic peoples," the Lusatian Wends, number about 200,000 souls, who live in Saxony and on the Prussian frontier, and have as their literary centre the little town of Bautzen. There "they defend with energy their language and their national existence." They have a Central Society, with an annual magazine, and they publish four journals. One of these, called the *Lusatian*, which is edited by M. Schmalzer, formerly the proprietor of the *Centralblatt für slavische Bibliographie*, is said by M. Leger to be "one of those journals in which may be found the greatest quantity of general information about the literary movement of the Slavonian peoples." This very small people can also boast of a publishing society, the *Matica*, which has issued, since its foundation in 1847, more than fifty popular works in Wendish, besides its 'Annual Miscellany.' W. R. S. R.

## GALILEO AND THE INQUISITION.

IN 'Il Processo Galileo riveduto sopra documenti di nuova fonte,' by Prof. Silvestro Gherardi, just published at Florence in a separate form, but which first appeared in the last numbers of the *Rivista Europea*, like many other important Italian writings which become known through the pages of the monthly reviews, the author has made a valuable contribution to the literature of the Trial of Galileo.

The new documents which he publishes are, in fact, the copies of the *verbali*, and of the decisions of the various sittings of the Holy Inquisition of Rome for the trial of Galileo, and also before and after that trial. These copies are, as Prof. Gherardi assures us, faithfully extracted from the numerous volumes of MSS. relating to the proceedings of the Inquisition. The history of these volumes is curious; the author himself saw them and handled

them when he was in Rome in 1848. They were then in the Library of the Archives of the Inquisition. In April, 1849, the Library was transferred to the Chiesa dell' Apollinare, where, "for a moment," he again saw some of them. Without entering minutely into the question of the transportation of important documents from the Archives of the Inquisition to Paris, from whence a large portion of them were transferred to Dublin, having been purchased for the Library of Trinity College, it suffices to say that a large number of documents were in some way abstracted from the Library of the Inquisition, and, amongst them, the actual original register of the Trial of Galileo. Signor Gherardi, without being able absolutely to clear up the mystery of the robbery of the Archives, gives good reasons for his firm belief that the theft was not committed by the Republicans of Rome in 1848-1849. M. Henri Martin, in a recent work on Galileo, speaks of the MS. of the trial of Galileo as having been brought from Rome to Paris between 1812 and 1813. In 1814 and 1815 its return was in vain requested by the Pope from Louis the Eighteenth, but finally, in 1846, the MS. was restored to Gregory the Sixteenth, on condition that it should be published in its entirety. This condition, as our author points out, was never fulfilled, and he characterizes Monsignor Marini's work on Galileo, published at Rome in 1850, as a mere libel on the man whose trial it professed to give from the original papers, by publishing all that could bring the truth to light. Signor Gherardi had hoped to have been able to refer to these papers which formed the original register of the trial, and which he knew had returned safely from Paris; but in this hope he was disappointed, and was obliged to institute a prolonged search before he could discover the documents he now publishes. The proceedings of the Inquisition appear to have been divided into two classes, each of which had a separate Register, of which the first, marked *Decreta*, contained the decisions of the Congregation at its different sittings; and the second, marked *Processus*, comprised the examinations of the accused and of the witnesses, the papers relating to the trials, and the sentences pronounced by the Inquisition. In the *Decreta* the blanks and the alterations were far less frequent than in the volumes of the *Processus*, and thus Signor Gherardi has specially availed himself of the series of volumes of the *Decreta*; his laborious researches being much assisted by the fortunate discovery of a third set of volumes, which formed an Index to the two Registers. The hope of being able to fill up the blanks in the series of his documents delayed their publication, but, although this hope has been partially fulfilled, much still remains a mystery. The documents before us are thirty-two in number, but they are really only thirty-one, as one is in blank; its contents, however, are easily supplied: they commence with the date of the 17th of May, 1611, and the last bears the date of the 16th of June, 1734. The first twenty-nine *Decreta*, from A.D. 1611 to April 28th, 1639, refer to Galileo while he was still alive, from the forty-seventh to the seventy-fifth year of his age. Two, dated January and February, 1642, speak of his death, his funeral, and his tomb; and the last of these documents, dated 16th of June, 1734, nearly one hundred years after Galileo's death, has reference to a proposed mausoleum in the Church of Santa Croce, at Florence. From the first document, dated the 17th of May, 1611, in which Galileo's name appears for the first time in the registers of the Congregation of the Holy Office, we learn that about seven or eight months previous to the time which, according to the records hitherto known, had been fixed as that in which the Inquisition began to take notice of Galileo's new doctrines, he had already aroused suspicion. It is true that the document—which is as follows, "Feria III. Die 17 Maii 1611. Videatur an in Processu Doctoris Cæsaris Cremonini sit nominatus Galileus Philosophiæ ac Mathematicæ Professor,"—only names Galileo, and Prof. Gherardi tells us nothing about Dr. Cremonini, except that he was a colleague of Galileo; but it is important to be able to fix the

commencement of the persecution by the Inquisition. In a document marked No. X. in this collection, and dated the 30th of December, 1632, we have a remarkable proof of intended harsh treatment towards Galileo. The substance of the paper is, that in answer to letters from the Inquisition at Florence stating that Galileo, according to medical attestations, could not move without danger to his life, a letter should be written, saying, "quod Sanctitas sua et Sacra Congregatio nullatenus potest et debet tolerare hujusmodi subterfugia,"—that a commissioner, with medical men, should be sent down to visit him at his expense; and if he were in such a state that he could travel, he was to be sent "carceratum et ligatum cum ferris." A letter from Galileo to a friend in Pisa, dated February 19th, 1633, may be taken in connexion with the above decree. In this letter Galileo, speaking of the visits of one of the Congregation of the Holy Office, adds that it seems to him the beginning of kind treatment: "questo pare un principio di trattamento molto mansueto e benigno; e del tutto dissimile alle comminate corde, catene, e carcere," but this illusion did not last long. In a decree of the 16th of June, 1633, we read—"Galileum interrogandum esse super intentione et comminata ei tortura"; and if Prof. Gherardi cannot clear up the mystery which hangs over the fact of the application of torture to Galileo, still he is inclined to believe that torture was in reality applied. On many other points of Galileo's life this collection of documents affords a fruitful source of information. Prof. Gherardi's notes are, in general, excellent; and he has drawn up a useful table of the six different visits of Galileo to Rome. The author promises us further studies on the subject, and we shall gladly welcome the result of researches carried out with so much perseverance, learning, and diligence.

On the same subject, but differing in character, is a new German work, 'Der Inquisitionsprocess des Galileo Galilei, eine Prüfung seiner rechtlichen Grundlage nach den Acten der Römischen Inquisition,' by Emil Wohlwill (Berlin, Oppenheim; London, Nutt). In it the author undertakes to show that, although twelve years have elapsed since M. Biot wrote 'La Vérité sur le Procès de Galilée,' the fact is, that the truth is still far from being accurately known. Herr Wohlwill's treatise is chiefly intended to clear the way for some larger work on Galileo, and with this purpose he devotes these pages to a critical and searching examination of the documents and proofs relating to the Trial in 1633. As both the works we notice here have been published simultaneously, Herr Wohlwill has not yet been able to examine Prof. Gherardi's 'Documenti di Nuova Fonte'; but although his attention has been thus restricted to the documents already commented upon by Monsignor Marini, M. L'Épinois, M. Henri Martin, and by other writers, yet his observations appear so just, and his reasoning so calm and impartial that his work will repay a close study of its contents. We may, probably, return to Herr Wohlwill's treatise at no distant period, but one or two points in it deserve mention at once, as giving a fair idea of its character. The author goes to the very root of the accusations brought against Galileo in 1633, founded on the Decree of the 25th of February, 1616, in which the alleged prohibition, "ut supradictam opinionem . . . relinquat, nec eam de cetero quovis modo teneat, doceat aut defendat," was relied upon. With his remarks on this subject it is useful to compare Prof. Gherardi's document marked No. VI. and dated the 3rd of March, 1616, in which is simply the passage, "Galilæus Galilei, mathematicus, monitus ad deserendam opinionem quam hætenus tenuit . . . acquievit," especially as this document professes to give the report delivered by Cardinal Bellarmine himself. Herr Wohlwill regrets that most authors, including the latest French authors, have turned their attention so earnestly to the question of the application of torture to Galileo to force from him a complete confession; he considers this a matter of minor importance as compared with the paramount question of the establishment of the just or unjust

grounds of the Trial itself. Herr Wohlwill has had the advantage of full explanations on the subject of the Vatican MS. from M. Henri de l'Épinois, the author of the recent work on 'Galilée, son Procès, sa Condamnation, d'après des Documents inédits,' and considers that to him and to his persevering exertions will be due eventually the discovery of the whole truth respecting the Trial of Galileo. In the mean time Herr Wohlwill's treatise forms an excellent introduction to such studies.

#### PARIS AND THE WAR.

(Par Ballon Monté.)

Paris, Sept. 21, 1870.

IMPRISONED in Paris! Pleasant prison, perhaps some will say; but it is not the bird that enjoys the gilding of the cage, and besides, it is sadly tarnished. Paris is now a dusty, unkempt garrison town, full of armed men, or rather boys; the gay carriages are replaced by heavy waggons and carts laden with the most vulgar but most welcome merchandise; and the horsemen are replaced by mounted troopers and strings of led horses, not Arabian. The *cafés* are almost deserted, except just at the moment of the appearance of the papers, and they are all closed at ten o'clock; the great jewellers' shops are stripped of all their diamonds, and mostly closed by iron shutters, and the few that remain open exhibit a few pieces of silver or electroplate, more by way of sign than stock; there is scarcely a note in any money-changer's window; the famous pastrycooks' are deserted, and the appearance of a well-dressed lady is so rare in the streets that every one turns to regard her, and half the world set her down as a spy. Fancy, if you can, Paris without *sergents de ville* or police of any kind, with a great sprinkling of drunkards, and troops of beggars; it is said that numbers of the vagabonds expelled by the late Government have returned, and I believe this to be true; and although there has been little disorder, there is danger of it, and the Government must do something to ensure the peace of the streets.

The journals are dropping off one by one. The *Official Journal* is reduced to a half-sheet, for fear of exhausting its stock of paper, and those which continue to appear all repeat each other, having little else to give us but accounts of the doings of the army, with comments and suggestions. Since Sunday the 18th inst. not a paper or letter has reached us from England or elsewhere. On Tuesday not a single postman visited the quarter in which I reside, and I believe that not a single bag of letters has been got out of the town and sent on its way. If this does not indicate imprisonment, in an intellectual sense, it is difficult to say what does.

Of course the chance of this reaching you is small, but I shall continue to send you such scraps as I think may be welcome, should they escape the vigilance of the enemy, twice a week; and having thus thrown my leaves on the waters, hope that by some chance the stream may bear them to your door. I may mention that the *Athenæum* reached me only on Saturday, but that other journals are missing. The enemy is all around us; there has been fighting at the foot of the Meudon hills, at Clamart, Châtillon, Fontenai-aux-Roses, Villejuif, and Vanvres, almost under the walls of Paris. General Ducrot was out for two days with a considerable force, but only his artillery did anything, the weight and range of that of the enemy preventing the possibility of bringing many of the troops into the action. A regiment of Zouaves, principally young recruits grafted on to the remnant of a regiment, it is said, behaved very badly, were joined by a number of men belonging to other regiments, and fled in complete disorder: a court-martial is being held on them to-day, and the population is furious against them. The Garde Mobile in one case was seized with panic, threw away everything, and fled in utter disorder; while a corps of the National Guard, on the contrary, behaved admirably, kept the bridge of Sèvres all day long against constant attacks of cavalry, and enabled the engineers to complete the arrangements for its destruction. This bridge, as

well as those of Saint-Cloud and Billancourt, have now all been destroyed. Last night, the 20th, a considerable force went out in the direction of Saint-Ouen and Saint-Denis, and while I write I hear cannonading going on in that direction.

William of Prussia has made his head-quarters in the town whence Louis le Grand thundered forth his edicts to the Rhine, and Versailles once again aims at ruling France, while the Crown Prince takes up his quarters at Saint-Germain, and doubtless hopes to follow the example of Henri Quatre and bring Paris to his feet, and that without the concession of the mass. It is positively asserted, though not officially, that Jules Favre left Paris for the King's head-quarters on Sunday morning, and the *Electeur Libre*, which is under the direction of M. Picard, says—"The Vice President of the Government would not have undertaken such a mission without the certainty of being received in a manner worthy of France and the well-founded hope of a good solution. Lord Lyons would not have interfered in the matter, nor Jules Favre quitted his post in order to bring back a rebuff. There is, then, reason to believe that an armistice will be concluded, and that peace will soon be the result,—an honourable peace: France will accept no other." This sounds encouraging, but I do not think the population put much faith in it. It is said that on Friday last M. de Bismarck said to a diplomatist that he did not intend to bombard Paris, for that such an act would draw upon him more hatred and contumely than the place was worth; but that he would make all sacrifices to invest it entirely, if it took a year to do it.

The Statue of Strasbourg continues to be the most attractive object in Paris: it is so loaded with flowers, wreaths, flags, and inscriptions that scarcely anything but the face is visible; it is said that an inscription is about to be engraved on the pedestal, to the following effect:—"Siege of Strasbourg, 1870. Heroic resistance of General Urich. Aux héros Strasbourgeois. La patrie reconnaissante."

The alteration in the inscriptions on all the public establishments is being carried out systematically; the Provisional Government has appointed a *citoyen*, whose name has escaped me, to erase the word *Impériale* and replace it by *Nationale* everywhere. The unfortunate bas-relief of Louis Napoleon on horseback, placed over the great new entrance to the Place du Carrousel, has disappeared, and the inscriptions and insignia are being removed from the New Opera House. This building, by the way, has been inaugurated at last; it has become a great military depot. In the first place, it being known that there was a large supply of water below, an immense cavity has been cut in the concrete and a great reservoir formed for the supply of the engines in case of fire in the neighbourhood; in the compartments beneath the stage are stored a strange assortment of objects: first, all the books and manuscripts belonging to the Opera; and, secondly, all kinds of provisions, except hay and straw, and immense quantities of ammunition of all sorts except powder—wheat, oats, flour, preserved meats, and wine sufficient to supply the army for a month, mountains of balls, and quantities of equipments. Hundreds of railway vans were emptied into it in the early part of the week. On the main floor is established an ambulance; above this, huge kitchens, for the preparation of soldiers' soup; while on the roof, in front of Apollo and between the Pegasus and the Muses, are erected an observatory, a semaphore and electric light. Such is the inauguration of the somewhat tawdry and overgrown temple of music and dancing. The Imperial carriage-way was found vastly useful in conveying the beds for the wounded to the main floor, and the Imperial pavilion will form an admirable dispensary. The housing of the poor creatures driven into Paris from the suburbs has given great trouble. Many have found shelter in empty houses; some have erected places that sadly resemble pigsties in gardens and bits of vacant ground, and the Northern, and perhaps other railways, have taken a most admirable and benevolent step—they have devoted all the carriages to these unfortunate people, each



family having one or more compartments to itself, and furnish all that require them with provisions.

I have just heard that M. Jules Favre's visit to the Prussian head-quarters is a complete failure. He found the King and M. de Bismarck at Meaux; had an interview with the latter, from whom he could obtain nothing satisfactory, and returned to Paris last night; so the hopes of an armistice or of immediate peace are dashed to the ground.

The Mobiles from Brittany seem determined to win a name. Before going out to fight the other day they had a wild national *danse* to the tune of their own horns and bagpipes!

September 30.

Our letters continue to go out, and, we hope, in safety, by balloon; in one instance we have notice of arrival outside the Prussian lines by pigeon express. The day before yesterday a larger quantity than usual left Paris—two large balloons and a small one being united together by transverse poles, to which the cars were attached. These balloons carry Government agents, as well as letters, which are now limited to four grammes in weight; but a system of postal cards has been established: these are of a certain size—about that of an ordinary envelope, and must not weigh more than three grammes; they are to be despatched by small free balloons, and take their chance; and there is no doubt that an immense number of persons will avail themselves of this mode of sending a few words to their friends. We are still without a single letter from England. I hear that arrangements have been made for diplomatic couriers to pass the enemy's lines: cannot our Foreign Office do something for private correspondence also?

We have been very quiet for some days outside, and there is a hope that the enemy is in great difficulties about food: the *francs-tireurs* have done something to increase that difficulty—they have blown up the tunnel at Saverne, on the Eastern line, and thus interrupted the communication with Germany. It was a daring undertaking, performed effectually, almost under the eyes of the Prussian sentinels; and the damage done would take a long time to repair. The *francs-tireurs* are exhibiting the greatest daring and skill upon all occasions. New forces are expected in a few days from several quarters, and the enemy may find himself between two fires, and, as he is not likely to throw up the game, there is a belief that a sudden and vigorous dash will be made at our fortifications; in fact, it was looked for to-day; and when I heard cannonading at daybreak this morning, I imagined the assault was about to be made; but the enemy must first pass the line of forts, which is not easy, and this is what they may have tried this morning. In order to guard against surprise, we have quite an army outside the walls now every night.

The weather is superb, even hot—I never remember such an autumn; but we sigh over it, as favourable to the condition of the enemy's army.

We cannot tell when the Constituent Assembly may be able to meet, but the Chamber has been completely arranged to contain 764 representatives of the people, with places for the press and the public as before.

M. Jules Simon is not content that even the siege should put a total stop to education. He has made arrangements for opening some of the *lycées* and public schools for day scholars, who may stay all day in the building, provided they carry their *déjeuners* with them. In the case of the primary schools, it is said that, on account of the absence of so many of the parents, the children will, for the present, be fed as well as taught. Considering the enormous difficulty of getting anything attended to but military matters, M. Jules Simon's perseverance is most praiseworthy.

The public libraries, like the galleries, are all closed for the present, and precautions of all kinds are taken against accidents. The windows of the Louvre, the École des Beaux Arts and other places are being filled up with sacks of earth, and large vessels of water are arranged in all the galleries; while the courts are all unpaved, or covered with sand. The most precious manuscripts have been

removed into the safest places available; and, lastly, all the persons engaged in the establishments are formed into corps, and will keep guard alternately night and day. M. Arsène Houssaye, who has been re-appointed Inspector of Fine Arts for the provinces, has issued a circular to all the keepers of galleries and museums, respecting the means to be adopted against accident. The disappearance of the splendid collection of armour from Pierrefonds caused considerable sensation, as it was believed it had been sent out of the country, but it has been found packed and stored at the Louvre. I am sorry to find that the destruction of the portrait of Marceau, and that of La Smala, by Horace Vernet, is confirmed; such wanton destruction of works of art is disgraceful to the country of so many admirable artists.

I may mention that, amongst other changes of name, the *Lycée Napoléon* is now called *Lycée Corneille*, and another *Lycée Descartes*.

New money is about to be coined, and M. Charles Blanc has addressed a letter on the subject to the *Temps*. He claims for the coin of a country the importance of a national monument, and protests against anything of an inferior character being produced, and that it should not be disfigured by the effigy of any individual, and adds—"No artist of Corinth, Athens, Syracuse, &c. would have consented to have struck such a figure as that which for twenty years has made the press groan in France." He demands that France "should cause to disappear from circulation the head of a man who, having drawn the barbarians upon us, capitulated to them. The continuance of that laurelled head would be a scandal. . . . Are those the laurels of Sedan which encircle the head of the Cæsar of yesterday? it would be asked. . . . The coins that circulate from hand to hand should not exhibit an image which is so offensive." M. Blanc proposes the adoption of the die of the second Dupré—Hercules between Liberty and Equality, with the motto, *Union et Force*, cut in 1792. The die was altered somewhat in 1849: the Cap of Liberty on a pike was changed for the hand of Justice, and the motto to *Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité*. M. Charles Blanc prefers the original form, but the new Government has adopted the latter: it is now to be seen at the windows of all the police stations in Paris, and, nonsensical as it is, I suppose it will be adopted on the coin also. The matter might be compromised by having no motto at all.

Citizen Courbet, artist, painter, and president of the commission for the preservation of the museums and objects of art belonging to the nation, has proposed to the Government that the metal plates of the Column of Vendôme shall be used up by the mint; he gives as his reasons that the work has no artistic value whatever, that it commemorates war and conquest, which are offensive to a republican nation, to the genius of modern civilization, and to the universal fraternity which ought to prevail; and, lastly, that it renders France ridiculous in the eyes of democratic Europe. M. Courbet also suggests the same application of the statue of the Emperor Napoleon, which lately stood at Courbevoie, but has disappeared—*Iconoclast, va!*

The *Maires* of Paris have held an assembly under the presidency of Citizen Floquet, at the Hôtel de Ville. At this meeting the question of the separation of Church and State was raised, but left to be discussed by the Constituent Assembly after the Peace, at the suggestion of M. Jules Ferry, a member of the Government.

A postman who left Paris on the 20th inst. with fourteen packets of letters for the Departments, got back safely on the 27th. He went by Neuilly, Saint-Denis, Maisons-Laffitte, Chanteloup, Trul, Meulan, Mantes and Vernon, and brought in with him about 150 letters.

#### Literary Gossip.

We understand that Mr. Swinburne has in contemplation a poem, founded on one of the Medieval Romances.

It is rumoured that the first article in the current number of the *Westminster Review*—

that on the Land Question in England—is from the pen of Mr. D. Syme, a well-known Melbourne journalist.

It is expected that Mr. Morris will have the fourth and concluding part of his poem, 'The Earthly Paradise,' ready before Christmas: a considerable portion of it is already in type. The titles of three of the six tales of which it will consist are, we believe, 'The Golden Apples,' 'The Fostering of Aslang,' and 'Bel-lorophon in Argos.'

So very little attention has hitherto been vouchsafed in England to the Slavonic languages that we are almost as much surprised as pleased at hearing that Oxford is about to pay them special honour. A lectureship, which it is to be hoped will expand into a professorship, has just been founded in the University, for the purpose of encouraging Slavonic studies, and a competent scholar has been appointed to hold it, Mr. W. R. Morfill, of Oriel. As very few Englishmen have even so much as glanced at the literatures of Russia, Poland, Bohemia, Servia, &c., the University may well be congratulated upon having been able to find among its own members a scholar who is likely to do justice both to those literatures and to the languages in which they are embodied. The stipend attached to the lectureship will, we presume, be paid out of the interest of the money bequeathed to the University some little time ago by Lord Ilchester, for the purpose of founding a Slavonic chair.

THE Wolfenbüttel MS. of Fordun's Chronicle, which is to form the text of the new edition of Fordun, preparing by Mr. W. F. Skene, in connexion with the projected series of 'The Historians of Scotland,' to be published by Messrs. Edmonston & Douglas, of Edinburgh, has, through the intervention of the North German ambassador, been transmitted from the ducal library at Wolfenbüttel to Mr. Skene, for that purpose. The work will now, it is expected, be issued to the subscribers in the course of next year.

A WORK now in Messrs. Trübner's hands will incidentally throw some light on the intellectual capacity of Hindoo women, commonly treated as *nil*, but this history of Hindu poetry will give names and specimens of twenty-eight poetesses.

BY-THE-BYE we fear we have unjustly accused the Indian Government of favouring that practical subject, Tibetan literature, for we are credibly informed that the patronage of that Government extended to the *Phoenix Magazine* amounts to an order of one or two copies. This will be a rather small number to be put in circulation along a thousand miles of Tibetan frontier.

HERR Hackländer has published a new novel, called 'Der letzte Bombardier.'

AT Leyden, Mr. W. Pleite has published 'Études Égyptologiques,' No. 7, being an explanation and translation of a magic roll in the Museum and Epistolographie Égyptienne, with one plate.

THE first book of the 'Cronica Fiorentina di Dino Compagni delle cose occorrenti ne' tempi suoi riveduta sopra; MSS. e commentata,' by Prof. Isidoro Del Lungo, has been published at Milan. This important chronicle refers to the times of the great division into *Bianchi* and *Neri*, describes the

triumph of the latter, and the first enterprises of Henry the Seventh; but the many difficulties which puzzle its readers have made the number of them small. Prof. Isidoro Del Lungo has cleared up these difficulties by some excellent notes; and the summary of each book and paragraph renders the chronicle easy to be referred to.

UNDER the title of 'Tarikh-i-Kitabet ve tesbih Tebia't,' Hassoun Effendi has printed for private circulation in London, a short philological tract in Turkish and Arabic on the printing of those languages, as also of Persian and Hindostanee. At present, at Constantinople, a compositor has to pick out from 650 characters, though there are no capitals. These Hassoun Effendi reduces to 110.

PROF. ALBERTO ERRERA has published at Venice a very interesting essay—'Saggio sui Precursori Italiani'—in which he treats of Giordano Bruno as a precursor in the exact sciences. The Essay, which consists of over 100 pages, is reprinted from the third volume of the 'Atti' of the Venetian Institute of Science, Literature and Art, and contains a very learned disquisition on Giordano Bruno's speculations, and a complete bibliographical Index of all his published and unpublished works. It forms an excellent complement to the admirable biography of Giordano Bruno by Berti, noticed in these pages some months ago.

It is announced that, next month, *Putnam's Magazine* will be merged in *Scribner's Monthly*.

A TESTAMENT was once published, in a West Indian negro jargon, which was withdrawn on account of the ridicule it provoked; but the publication of grammars of what are called "Creole" dialects is of some scientific utility. These essays illustrate the influence of a foreign grammar on a living language, for the modifications in such dialects result from the application of African grammar. There is a widely-spread but little-known dialect of English, called the Levantine, and spoken in the Levant, the peculiarities of which are derived from the modern, or, as it is more properly called, "Bad," or vernacular Greek, to distinguish it from the classic. Mr. Thomas has treated of the Creole French of Trinidad, and Mr. Van Name, librarian of Yale College, of the like dialects of Louisiana and Hayti. This department of Comparative Grammar will enable us in time to understand the influences exerted under the same circumstances on ancient languages: influences that are to be traced in modern Armenian from Turkish, in Gipsy from the local languages, in Albanian from Greek. Dialects of one language are modified by the surrounding languages with which it is severally brought in contact.

THE freedom of Rome has restored to liberty Signor Luigi Castellazzo, the author of many interesting articles in the *Civiltà Italiana*, written under the name of Anselmo Rivalta, as well as of 'Tito Vezio,' a very well written historical novel.

SIR MADAVA RAO is about to publish a 'History of Travancore,' which it is stated will be an important addition to Travancore literature.

AMONG the signs of the growing spirit of collectorship in the United States, now affecting our markets, is the establishment at New

York of a dealer in autographs, Continental currency, engravings, and old books, as also the publication of a small quarterly journal called the *American Antiquarian*.

THE Narragansett Club in New England has produced a bulky fourth volume, being a reprint of Roger Williams's 'The Bloody Tenent yet more Bloody.' To this may be added, that Mr. E. D. Neill has brought out a history of the Virginia Company of London.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—The accomplished PRAEGER FAMILY (Six in number) have arrived from Copenhagen, and will give their Refined and Elegant CONCERTS Daily at Half-past Three and Eight. Professor Pepper is preparing an elaborate Lecture Entertainment ON THE PRESENT WAR, and the Implements of Destruction used thereat.—The GHOST at a Quarter to Three and a Quarter past Seven.

## SCIENCE

DR. CARPENTER'S RESEARCHES.

Oct. 12, 1870.

ON my return from the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean, in which I have been engaged during the last two months, I find in last week's *Athenæum*, two passages specially relating to myself; as to which I request your permission to say a few words to your readers.

1. In your notice of the Porcupine Expedition, you state that "pains were taken to make out and define so far as possible the phenomena of the current, which on the surface sets through the Straits of Gibraltar to the eastward;" and you then ask "whether any attempt was made to ascertain the existence of a current which has been said to flow out of the Straits in an opposite direction." I am glad to be able to inform you that this inquiry was the special object of our research,—the phenomena of the in-current having long been pretty accurately known; and that, by the aid of an apparatus devised by our excellent commander (Staff-Captain Culver), results have been obtained that go far to solve a mystery which has long perplexed Physical Geographers and Geologists. These results, with my deductions from them, I shall take the first opportunity of placing before the Royal Society.

2. Your report of the Proceedings (Saturday) of the Geological Section of the British Association makes Sir Roderick Murchison say that "he hoped Mr. Jeffreys did not share the opinion of his colleague Dr. Carpenter, that their discoveries tended to upset modern geology." I have the authority of Sir Roderick to state, that he did not accuse me of any such absurdity; and that I should find what he did say on that occasion, in dissent from some of the views put forth by Prof. Wyville Thomson and myself, fully expressed in his introductory address, of which he has given me a copy. As, however, he there attributes to a passage in a lecture which I delivered eighteen months since at the Royal Institution, a sense which I never meant it to convey, I shall be obliged by your allowing me to give a precise explanation of my meaning.

The passage cited by Sir Roderick is as follows:—"The facts I have now brought before you, still more the speculations which I have ventured to connect with them, may seem to unsettle much that has been generally accredited in geological science; and thus to diminish rather than to augment our stock of positive knowledge; but this is the necessary result of the introduction of a new idea into any department of scientific inquiry."

Now I gave not the remotest hint of impugning those great doctrines of Stratigraphical and Paleontological succession to which Sir Roderick refers as accepted by Uniformitarians, Catastrophists, and Evolutionists alike; my chief heresy being the indorsement of the doctrine of which my colleague, Prof. Wyville Thomson, (himself a sound and accomplished geologist) was the originator, "that we may be said to be still living in the Cretaceous Epoch." Our meaning was this:—There can now be no question that a formation, corresponding with the chalk of the Cretaceous Epoch, alike in its material, and in the general character of its Fauna, is at present going on over

a large part of the North Atlantic Sea-bed. This similarity is marked, not by the occurrence of a few types of life (like the Lingula and Terebratulidae of the older formations, referred to by Sir Roderick Murchison), but by the persistence of those which constitute the formation itself, viz., the Globigerinae, the Coccoliths and the Cocospheres; as also of numerous types of Mollusca and Echinodermata that were formerly considered as essentially Cretaceous, and of a great variety of those Sponges (including Xanthidia), and Foraminifera, whose abundance in the white chalk is one of its most important features. The explorations carried on by the United States Coast Survey in the Gulf of Mexico have furnished results entirely coinciding with our own in many of these particulars.

Now it is, of course, quite open to any geologist to maintain that this formation is a mere repetition of the Cretaceous, at a later date, under generally similar conditions. Such was, I presume, the idea of those who, several years before our researches began, had pointed out the conformity of the material of the Atlantic deposit with that of the old chalk; and such had been my own belief, until Prof. Wyville Thomson suggested to me the probability of a continuity between the past and the present deposits, on the following ground:—The oscillations of the earth's crust, in the northern part of the northern hemisphere, during the whole tertiary period, have not been shown anywhere to exceed 1,500, or at the most 1,800 feet, or 300 fathoms; and as the general depth of the North Atlantic sea-bed ranges from twice to ten times that amount, there is no reason to suppose that the formation and accumulation of globigerina-mud have been interrupted in any part of its duration. Now the termination of the Cretaceous Epoch is commonly regarded as having been marked by the elevation of the cretaceous deposits of the European area into dry land; but there is no evidence that this change of level stopped the formation of chalk in the deep sea elsewhere. On the contrary, according to the received doctrine of geology, it is highly probable that coincidently with the elevation of the European area, there was a gradual subsidence of what is now the North Atlantic sea-bed; so that the globigerinae and coccoliths of the former area, with such accompanying types of animal life as could accommodate themselves to the change of conditions, would progressively spread themselves over the latter.

Now there is nothing more heterodox in this view than in M. Barrande's doctrine of "colonies," which is now, I believe, universally accepted as the explanation of a large and very important series of geological facts—the persistence, in certain outlying localities, of a Fauna characteristic of a formation stratigraphically inferior to that in which it presents itself. The only difference here is in the relative extent of the existing cretaceous deposit in the North Atlantic, which may hold to that of Europe somewhat the relation that the English-speaking race which has colonized America does to that of the mother country, instead of that which the Norse-speaking Icelanders hold to the modern Scandinavians.

If the facts be as I have now stated them, the *onus probandi* seems to me to lie upon those who affirm that a complete stop was put to the formation of chalk before the commencement of the tertiary period. If, on the other hand, the continuity of the existing chalk-deposit with that which formed the chalk of Dover Cliffs be admitted, the question, whether we can be rightly said to be "still living in the Cretaceous Epoch" seems to me one of terms rather than of essentials.

That we could not expect to find the Cretaceous Fauna, as a whole, in our modern chalk is evident from the considerations admirably set forth in a parallel case by the President of the Linnean Society, in his last Annual Address. Further, it is to be borne in mind that the successive beds of the cretaceous formation differ from each other in a very marked manner; so that we could not expect to find, in any one deposit, more than a small part of that ensemble which is commonly



spoken of as "the Cretaceous Fauna." What we mean by the expression to which Sir Roderick Murchison has taken exception is simply that the facts and deductions we have brought together justify the assumption of the continuous prevalence of the same general physical and biological conditions, in the deep sea that separates the northern parts of the European and American continents, from the time when the chalk of those continents was raised into dry land to the present date. This is perfectly compatible with those changes in the conditions of the shallower portions, which have given origin to the long succession of tertiary deposits.

If you admit this communication, I shall ask a little further space in your next number for a concise statement of the other points on which the researches of Prof. Wyville Thomson and myself appear to us to invalidate geological doctrines that have gained general currency.

WILLIAM B. CARPENTER.

#### ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

PROF. NORDENSKJÖLD, the leader of the last Swedish expedition to Spitzbergen, has been this summer in Greenland, making arrangements for the supply of dogs to the expedition which he proposes to make "towards the pole" next summer. Letters have now arrived in Europe, which report that he has, in company with Mr. Berggren, succeeded in penetrating into the interior of Greenland, a distance of two and a half days over "the inland ice,"—to a distance of between thirty and forty nautical miles. He penetrated on the 19th of July from Anleitsvik Fjord, an inlet in about 68° North latitude, a locality where the great continental ice reaches very near the coast. This journey is one of the most remarkable which has yet been accomplished on "the inland ice" of the Greenland Continent. Dr. Hayes penetrated in from Smith Sound, Kielsen and other Danish officers at various places in South Greenland; while Drs. Rink and Robert Brown, Mr. E. Whympier and Mr. A. Tyner have at different times made short journeys on this great icy desert from the head of Disco Bay. Other news of interest from the Arctic regions, in addition to the remarkable adventures of the German expedition, is the return of Mr. Lamont from his yacht voyage to the Kara Sea and Novai Zemlai, and the news that M. Heuglin has made some interesting surveys of East Spitzbergen, between 77° and 79° North latitude, a section unexplored by the Swedes, and fixed the position of the shadowy Gillis' land—one of the objects of Mr. Lamont's expedition in 1869.

#### BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

##### SECTION A.—MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

##### MONDAY.

'Report of the Committee on Underground Temperatures,' by Mr. J. D. EVERETT.

'On the Temperature of the Air at 5 feet, 22 feet and 50 feet above the Ground,' by Mr. J. GLAISHER. —In the Report to the British Association for 1866 (the last of the Balloon Reports), the author maintained that the law of decrease of temperature with increase of elevation was variable throughout the day, and variable in different seasons of the year; that at about sunset the temperature was nearly the same up to 2,000 feet; and that at night (from the only two night-ascents) the temperature of the air increased from the earth upwards. It was therefore evident that, instead of a few ascents being necessary only, a larger number were required than it was possible for him to make. Fortunately, in the second year of the balloon experiments, he planted at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, a dry and wet bulb thermometer, at the height of 22 feet above the soil; and since then readings have been taken daily of these instruments at the hours of 9 A.M., noon, 3 P.M. and 9 P.M. Sometimes readings at the higher point were above those at 4 feet from the ground; but no reductions were made until after the observations had been made by M. Giffard's captive balloon, which proved that

the decrease of temperature with increase of elevation had a diurnal range, and was different at different hours of the day; the changes being greatest at about mid-day, and least at or about sunset (see Report for 1869), whilst sensible changes occurred within 30 feet of the earth. In consequence, the observations made at the height of 22 feet were reduced by taking the difference between the readings of the two thermometers, and affixing the sign *plus* (+) to that difference, when the temperature was higher at the higher elevation; and the sign *minus* (−) when *vice versa*. All the observations made in the years 1867–1870 were treated in this way. On taking the monthly means of these differences, it was found that the mean temperature of the air at 22 feet high was higher than at 4 feet. At all hours of the day and night, during the months of January, February, November and December; in the early afternoon and during the night in the months of March, April, August, September and October; and in the evening hours (5th to 7th), and during the night in May, June and July; and that the results in one year agreed very closely with those in the same months in the other years. By selecting the greatest number with a + sign, and the greatest with a − sign in each month, it was found that in the winter months the temperature at 22 feet high ranged from 2 to 3 or 4 degrees above, and from 1 to 2 degrees below, that at 4 feet, and in the summer months from 4 to 5 degrees above, to 4 or 5 degrees below, that at 4 feet high. The ratio of minus readings to plus readings was in January and February 1 to 5 in all hours. In March, April, August and September during the day one of equality. In May, June and July during the day hours the ratio was 3 to 2; in October 1 to 4; in November 1 to 7, and in December 1 to 10. At the hour of 9 p.m. throughout the year it was 1 to 7. Thus the minus sign preponderates, indicating low temperature above during the day hours in the months of May, June and July; the minus and plus are about equal in number in the months of March, April, August and September; and the plus sign preponderates, indicating greater warmth above during the day and night, in January, February, October, November and December, and during the night throughout the year. A second thermometer, properly protected from radiation, was placed in the middle of the year 1869 at the height of 50 feet, and since then its readings have been regularly taken. The mean monthly temperatures of the air at 50 feet high were found to differ from those at 4 feet, as follows:—

	At 9h. a.m.	At Noon.	At 3h. p.m.	At 9h. p.m.
1869, October ..	+0°·2	−0°·5	+0°·7	+1°·5
— November ..	+0°·6	+0°·5	+0°·8	+1°·4
— December ..	+0°·9	+0°·3	+0°·5	+0°·5
1870, January ..	+1°·1	+0°·3	+0°·7	+0°·9
— February ..	+0°·1	−0°·3	+0°·3	+0°·5
— March ..	−0°·3	−1°·8	−0°·7	+0°·7
— April ..	−0°·9	−2°·2	−1°·7	+1°·4
— May ..	−2°·4	−3°·6	−2°·8	+1°·1
— June ..	−2°·4	−3°·8	−3°·1	+1°·1
— July ..	−1°·8	−2°·9	−2°·8	+1°·1
— August ..	−1°·7	−2°·7	−2°·0	+1°·7

Thus we have the unexpected result that the mean monthly temperature of the air at 22 feet and at 50 feet high is higher during the evening and night hours throughout the year than at the height of 4 feet, and also higher night and day during the winter months. By selecting those days with a sky covered by dense clouds, it was found that there was on such days no difference between the temperature at 4 feet, 22 feet, and 50 feet high. At the height of 50 feet, in the summer months, the temperature during the day was frequently 6 and 7 degrees lower than that at 4 feet, and at night 5 or 6 degrees higher.

In the discussion, Prof. BALZANI, of Kazan, said he considered the observations treated, and the conclusions drawn from them, important, and that they should be continued and extended in the way Mr. Glaisher indicated. He had himself been trying to make observations in balloons, having heard from Mr. Glaisher and other members that such observations made in the interior of the great Continent would be of value. He obtained a grant from the Minister for Public Education, and had constructed instruments for observations of tem-

perature and pressure of the atmosphere up to a height of 1,000 feet, with a captive balloon. The thermometer is on Mr. Siemens's principle, and is read on the ground by means of a galvanometer connected with the instrument, and attached to the balloon by a wire in the cable of the balloon. By using Wheatstone's balance, in a way also indicated by Mr. Siemens, he is able to get rid altogether of the influence of the intermediate strata. The instrument for pressure is new, and constructed on the same principle. As he was only able to perfect the arrangements before starting on his journey here, he had as yet no observations to lay before the Section, though he hoped to be able to produce some at the next meeting, when the construction of the instruments will be illustrated by diagrams. With regard to greater heights, he trusted also to be able to make some ascents at Kazan, as he hoped, with the help of some members of the British Association and with part of the money granted, to procure a balloon of larger size.

'On Solar Spots observed during the past Eleven Years,' by the Rev. F. HOWLETT.—The paper was illustrated by numerous very carefully executed drawings, enlarged from others which had been micrometrically observed and drawn at the telescope, chiefly by means of projecting the sun's image on a screen. It was well known how rich the years 1859 and 1860 were in solar spots; and the eleven year period was again being strikingly corroborated by the number and size of the groups, and individual spots, of the present year, and which may be expected to prevail until 1871. Magnificent groups which appeared in the sun's northern hemisphere in March, April and August, in almost precisely the same heliographic latitude and longitude, would apparently seem to evince that the disturbing causes, whatever they were, had localized themselves on the disk—not, however, without long intervals of comparative repose. The forms assumed by the faculae were described by Mr. Howlett, who felt convinced that they were attached, for the time being, to the photosphere, and that they were not clouds floating above it; otherwise, they would frequently impinge on the penumbra in ways very different from those in which, in point of fact, they are seen to occur. If they consist of simply photospheric matter, however, it would seem to be in some compressed or otherwise peculiar manner; inasmuch as the coarser mottling, so plainly to be distinguished on all other parts of the sun's surface, can never be detected on the faculae, and especially on those masses inclosed more or less at times within the receding margins of the penumbra. Dr. Huggins, however, had detected the finer or *rice-grain* specks of light in some of the more diffused forms of the faculae. There is apparently no direct relationship between the amount of solar-spot disturbance and the terrestrial magnetic storms. Mr. Howlett, however, has suggested the possibility of there being some degree of correlation between groups of a peculiarly cyclonic arrangement and unusual magnetic disturbances; none, or next to none, of the spots had been found to possess any tendency to rotate as it were on an axis—as has, however, been occasionally witnessed by other observers. An instance was given (illustrated by a drawing) how a diffused penumbral speck was observed to *draw in* towards the neighbouring umbra of a solar spot at the rate of 12 seconds of arc in four hours, which is equivalent to about 660 yards per second (and closely similar to observations of the same kind by Chacornac). As the speck drew in towards the umbra it assumed a continually more narrow and wedge-shaped form—the apex towards the direction of advance—and which, therefore, might well be taken to indicate that down-rush into the umbra aforesaid insisted upon by Mr. Norman Lockyer. Assuming, as Mr. Howlett does, that the spots are depressions in the solar photosphere, filled up by the solar gaseous atmosphere, 1st, by the ordinary testimony of the eye; 2ndly, by the stereoscopic effect obtained by Mr. De La Rue's photographs of spots taken at intervals of about two days; 3rdly, by the foreshortening of the penumbra of a neat circular spot, alternately on the right and left side, as it first comes on,

and then passes off the disk—a phenomenon first noticed by Dr. Wilson in the last century; and, 4thly, by the elegant spectro-barometric evidence (as Mr. Howlett termed it), whereby the progressive thickening of the dark solar absorption lines, as they passed successively over the spectrum of the photosphere, penumbra, and umbra, seemed to prove an increasing density and depth of an absorbing solar atmosphere. It is, however, urged by Kirchhoff, Donati, and some others (and in a measure admitted by Browning), that like effects similar to those four above enumerated, might be produced were the spots cloudy condensations, and not depressions. Mr. Howlett called attention to a delicate way (not readily to be noticed without projecting the sun's image on a screen) in which a fine trailing serpentine arrangement of minute specks of penumbral matter may be sometimes seen either following in the wake of a large spot, or meandering amidst a group of spots, indicating the revolution of two or more forces, partly perhaps cyclonic, and partly centrifugal, as connected with the sun's axial rotation.

'On Colour Vision,' by Mr. P. CLERK MAXWELL.  
'Experiments on Colour,' by the Hon. J. W. STRUTT.

'On a new Field of Magnetic Research,' by Mr. F. H. VARLEY.—A permanent magnet was exhibited, which displayed the action of magnetism upon the crystallization of iron. The author referred to this fact as affording a means for the future investigation of magnetic phenomena, and also showed that dia-magnetic substances could be crystallized in magnetic fields; and thus would define permanently the action of magnetism on the crystallization of magnetic and dia-magnetic metals. He expressed his belief that from experiments commenced in the year 1858, and others conducted in 1870, electricity and magnetism conjoined would produce permanent magnetic structures, showing in a solid form the lines and nature of magnetic force.

'On a Constant Battery,' by Mr. F. H. VARLEY.—The new form of battery was designed by Mr. Octavius Varley, for the purpose of removing the defects of the otherwise constant battery of the late Prof. Daniell. In this form of battery, the porous chamber, which has been the source of all the trouble, is removed. The battery comprises a water-tight compartment for the copper-salt, a connecting column of fluid, and a compartment for the zinc-salt. These are so arranged, that whilst the electro-chemical continuity is completed at the top of the copper-chamber, no intermixture of the salts can take place; convection currents, which are the great source of intermixture, are divided into three separate systems, which cannot possibly interfere one with another. Whilst economy of the copper-salt is effected, greater uniformity and higher potential is maintained. The zinc-plate is found to work out to the very last, being kept free from the coating of copper to which all batteries hitherto constructed are liable.

'On Purification of Potable Waters,' by Dr. BISCHOFF.

#### SECTION B.—CHEMISTRY.

TUESDAY.

'On the Action of Sulphurous Acid in Aqueous Solution on Phosphates and other Compounds,' by Dr. GERLAND.

'On the Purification of Sankey Brook,' by Mr. A. E. FLETCHER.—Sankey Brook, St. Helen's, carries with it the drainage of that town, and, from the alkali accumulations upon the banks, when rain fell a yellow liquid flowed into the brook, causing a copious evolution of sulphuretted hydrogen. The town had lately obtained an Act of Incorporation, and in this the London and North-western Railway Company had a clause inserted, making it obligatory on the corporation to abate the nuisance within three years. Under this pressure, the corporation had bestirred themselves to find a remedy. For that purpose it occurred to him, that as the alkali waste contained a large proportion of the sulphite and hyposulphite of calcium, if some of this were placed in the water, the free

acid would decompose these lime salts and give off sulphurous acid. This, in solution in the water, would decompose the sulphuretted hydrogen, also in solution, forming sulphur and water, the hydrochloric acid being at the same time neutralized by the lime. Thus, by the application of a valueless material found close at hand in unlimited quantities, the evil could be cured.

'Dust as a Ferment,' by Mr. R. C. TICHBORNE.—The PRESIDENT (Prof. Foster) said the subject had attracted a great deal of attention lately, but Dr. Angus Smith had for many years investigated it, and justice should be done to those who had originally gone into these questions, and their hard work ought to meet with proper recognition.—Dr. ANGUS SMITH said, it seemed to him that actions of immense variety would take place from varieties in the dust; they might imagine, in fact, an infinite number of actions. If there is such a thing as a cholera germ, it would produce an analogous cholera fermentation. Why should it not be the case that when these germs passed over the world they should introduce cholera germs into organic bodies through the medium of inorganic substances? Filth might take the disease, afterwards transferring it to human bodies. It might therefore be supposed that every quality of germ would give its own form of fermentation. One of the most important inquiries in reference to this subject was, to endeavour to discover what quality of fermentation takes place when certain qualities of germ are employed.—Prof. WILLIAMSON said the question had been energetically investigated with fruitful results on the Continent, and it was deplorable we should be so little cognizant of what had been done. Chemists were not of themselves competent to deal fully with this matter, inasmuch as it included a knowledge of organic processes going on in life.

'On the Action of Low Temperatures on Super-saturated Saline Solutions,' by Mr. C. TOMLINSON.

'On a Salt Invisible in its Mother Liquor,' by Mr. C. TOMLINSON.

'On an Attempt to determine the Boiling-point of the saturated Solution of various Salts by Boiling with Steam of 100 degrees C.,' by Mr. P. SPENCE.

Prof. A. W. WILLIAMSON made a communication respecting a resolution of the Committee of Section B, on the proposed establishment of a new school of applied science by Government. He said it would be in the recollection of members of the Section that Her Majesty's Government, at the suggestion of the British Association, appointed a royal commission "To make inquiry with regard to scientific instruction and the advancement of science, and to inquire what aid thereto is derived from grants or other endowments belonging to the several Universities in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Colleges thereof, and whether aid could be rendered in a manner more effectual for the purpose." That commission had now been for some time prosecuting its inquiries; but whilst Government had thus undertaken to consider the general question, it was at present credibly reported that they intend to take a course of action in this matter precisely of that kind which was most strenuously objected to. It was said that Government intends to establish a special College for the purpose of training engineers for the Indian department of the Government service, and of course the education at the college would include instruction in various branches of science. But at the present time there were in the United Kingdom Universities which did that work, and where ample provision was made for the special knowledge required by engineers. Besides, if it could be shown that such a college would be advantageous, let it be established after the whole subject had been dealt with. Under these circumstances the committee of this Section had on the previous day passed the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this committee it is inexpedient that new institutions for the teaching of science, pure or applied, such as the proposed Engineering College for India, should be established by the Government until the royal commission now holding an inquiry into the relation of the State to scientific instruction shall have issued their Report; and that the

Council of the British Association be requested to consider this opinion, and, should they see fit, to urge it upon the attention of her Majesty's Government."—Mr. Alderman RUMNEY thought every one present would cordially support that resolution.—The PRESIDENT (Prof. Roscoe) considered that the committee of the Section were justified in the resolution they had adopted. After the Government had acquiesced in the Association's request to make inquiry into the general subject, they had no right to establish such an institution until the commission had reported.—The same resolution had been unanimously passed by the committees of Sections A (Mathematics and Physics) and G (Mechanics).

'On Vanadium, illustrated by Preparations of its Compounds,' by Prof. ROSCOE.

'Notes on the Occurrence of Vanadium,' by Dr. B. W. GERLAND.

'Note on Claudet's Process for the Estimation of Silver,' by Mr. J. A. PHILLIPS.

'On the Electrolytic Deposition of Copper and Brass,' by Mr. W. H. WALERM.

'On the Alloys of Copper, Tin, Zinc, and Lead with Manganese,' by J. F. ALLEN.

#### SECTION C.—GEOLOGY. TUESDAY.

'On the Mountain Limestone of Flintshire and part of Denbighshire,' by Mr. G. H. MORTON.—An examination of the list of fossils, without attention to the numerical importance of the species, conveys the impression that both the upper and middle sub-divisions of the limestone have each many peculiar fossils, and an undue distinctive character might be supposed to separate them. A more critical examination, however, of the relative abundance of the species leads to the conclusion that the common forms have a considerable range, and that the apparent difference arises through the occurrence of rare species. In Flintshire, within fifteen miles from Liverpool, there is a prominent ridge of carboniferous or mountain limestone extending from Prestatyn to Llandegla, a distance of twenty-one miles; the strike N. by S.E. and S. Instead of a general description, four favourable localities were selected as centres of observation—Mold, Holywell, Newmarket (Flintshire), and Llangollen. Neither Mold nor Holywell are actually upon the limestone; Llangollen was included on account of the grand section of the Eglwyseg rocks. The Eglwyseg rocks present an estimated thickness of 1,200 feet. The millstone grit succeeds the limestone, about 800 feet thick, coal being worked above it at Tyfnuchaf. To the west of Mold is a fine section. The vertical section of the strata at Newmarket was compiled from three horizontal sections, each showing the thickness of a subdivision. The lower grey and black limestones resting on Silurian strata, are 750 feet thick at Moel Hiraddug. The white limestone ridge, 350 feet thick, is very different from any of the Hiraddug strata, as it also is from the black and grey limestones and shales, 300 feet thick, which crop out from under the overlying shales and sandstones of the millstone grit. Consequently, the white limestone of Axton occupies an intermediate position, which was confirmed by the fossils it contained. Appended to Mr. Morton's paper was a list of ninety-four fossils found in the district which he had described.

'On the Formation of Swallow Holes or Pits with Vertical Sides, in Mountain Limestone,' by Mr. L. E. MIALLE.

'On a Diagram of the Earth's Eccentricity and the Precession of the Equinoxes, illustrating their Relation to Geological Climates and the Rate of Organic Change,' by Mr. A. R. WALLACE.—The author exhibited a diagram of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the precession of the equinoxes, from which he deduced certain important views as to the climates of past geological ages and the changes of organic life. During the past three million years the eccentricity has been almost always much greater than at present, on the average twice as great, and for long periods more than



three times as great. It was shown that when the eccentricity was greatest the heat received from the sun at the greatest and least distances was as 3 to 4; and, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the winters of the northern hemisphere would be rendered intensely cold and much longer for periods of 10,500 years, while during the alternate periods the winters would be mild and short, the summers cool and long, leading to an almost perpetual spring. We thus have cold or glacial epochs for about 10,000 years, alternating with mild epochs for the same period, whenever the eccentricity was high, and this was the case for fully half of the last three million years; and, as such alternations must have occurred during every glacial epoch, the fact of intercalated warm periods and the migrations consequent on them, which have been detected by geologists, must be looked upon as the normal condition of things. But during the last 60,000 years the eccentricity has been very small, and the alternations of climate and consequent migrations very slight; and, as Mr. Darwin holds that alternations of climate are, by means of the consequent migrations, the most powerful cause of modifications of species, there must have been a comparative stability of species during that time, from which alone we obtain our ideas of the rate of specific change. This idea will therefore be erroneous, and the rate of change during past geological ages may have been, and probably was, much more rapid than has hitherto been thought possible. During three million years before and one million after the recent epoch, no less than 130 changes of climate occurred (each of 10,000 years' duration) when the eccentricity was more than double what it is now; and these incessant changes were thought, on Darwinian principles, to supply a *vera causa* for a rapid change of species, and thus enable us considerably to reduce the duration of geologic periods, which had heretofore been measured by means of the period of organic stability since the last glacial epoch.

'On the Stratigraphical Distribution of the British Fossil Gasteropoda,' by Mr. J. L. LOBLEY.

'A Census of the Marine Invertebrate Fauna of the Lias,' by Mr. R. TATE.

'On the Formation of Boulder Clays and Alteration, Level of Land and Water,' by the Rev. J. GUNN.

'On the Red or Coralline Crags,' by Mr. C. JECKES.

'On some Cases of the Recent Conversion of Glacial Drift into what appears to be Middle Drift,' by Mr. C. J. STOREY.

'On the Glacial and Post-Glacial Beds in the Neighbourhood of Llandudno,' by Mr. H. F. HALL.

'On the Occurrence of Pebbles and Boulders of Granite in Schistose Rocks in Islay, Scotland,' by Mr. J. THOMSON.

#### SECTION D.—BIOLOGY.

TUESDAY.

##### Zoology and Botany.

'On the Relations of Penicillium, Torula and Bacterium,' by Prof. HUXLEY.

'On the Theory of Natural Selection, looked at from a Mathematical Point of View,' by Mr. A. W. BENNETT.

'On the Foundation of Zoological Stations,' by Dr. A. DOHRN.

'On *Pleuronema doliarium*, a New Infusorium,' by Dr. J. BARKER.

'On the Embryo of the Date Palm,' by Prof. H. DICKSON.

'On the Abnormal Forms of Ferns,' by Mr. E. J. LOWE.

'On the Growth of *Lodoicea Seychellarum*,' by Mr. TYERMAN.

'On Germinating Leaflets of *Cardamine pratensis*,' by Mr. J. PRICE.

'On the Affinities of the Sponges to the Coral,' by Mr. W. S. KENT.

##### Ethnology and Anthropology.

'On Blight in Man and the Animal and Vegetable World,' by Dr. R. KINE.

'New Views on Craniology,' by Mr. F. BRIDGES. —The general deductions had a tendency to prove

that the commission of crimes could be traced to mental defects, which, in some respects at least, relieved the criminal from personal responsibility.

Dr. HITCHMAN read a paper entitled 'The Anatomy of Mind,' in which he sought to demonstrate, by new physiological experiments and observations, that the mental principle cannot be restricted in its operation to the molecules of brain, ganglia, or nervous cords.

'On the Relation of the Ancient Moabites to Neighbouring Nations, as disclosed in the newly-discovered Moabite Stone,' by Rev. Dr. GINSBURG.

'On the Physical Characteristics of the Australian Aborigines,' by Mr. C. S. WAKE.

'On the Position of Australian Languages,' by Dr. BLEEK.—The author traced certain analogies between the several Australian and Dravidian languages, placing them all in Max Müller's great nomadic or Turanian class; and although the Australians have, with few exceptions, no grammatical distinctions of gender, the author does not think that this necessarily excludes them from the sex-denoting family. The use of suffixes and post-positions in the Australian languages led him to infer that they have been derived from the more temperate zones. Indeed, the nations using suffix-pronominal languages are found on the outskirts of the Tropics, and in temperate and cold latitudes; while those speaking prefix-pronominal tongues are restricted to the Tropics. And, again, the suffix-pronominal class are addicted to sidereal worship, and the prefix-pronominal to ancestor worship. The author, however, carefully showed that the physical descent of a race by no means necessarily coincides with the descent of its language; and, in conclusion, expressed his belief, based on a study of the mythology and the present customs of the Australians, that these have degenerated from a higher state of civilization.

'On the Mental Characteristics of the Australian Aborigines,' by Mr. S. C. WAKE.

'On a Kitchen Midden at Ballycotton, in County Cork,' by Prof. HARKNESS.

'On a Wooden Implement found in Bedston Moss, near Birkenhead,' by Mr. C. RICKETTS.

'On the Use of Opium among the Chinese,' by Dr. G. THIN.

##### Anatomy and Physiology.

'Report on the Heat generated in the Blood in the Process of Arterialization,' by Dr. A. GAMAGE.

'On the Cranial Osteology of *Polypterus Bichir*,' by Prof. TRAQUAIR.

'Sketch of some Varieties of the *Pronator quadratus*,' by Prof. MACALISTER.

'On the Physical Relations of Consciousness and the Seat of Sensation—a Theory Proposed,' by Prof. CLELAND.

'New Physiological Researches on the Effects of Carbonic Acid,' by Dr. B. W. RICHARDSON.—The observations made were new, in that they related to the direct action of carbonic acid on animal and vegetable fluids, and they were interesting equally to the zoologist and botanist as to the anatomist. The author first demonstrated from a specimen the result of subjecting a vegetable alkaline infusion to the action of carbonic acid under pressure. The result was a thick fluid substance which resembled the fluid which exudes as gums from some trees. When this fluid was gently dried it became a semi-solid substance, which yielded elastic fibres, and somewhat resembled conachone. This observation had led the author to study the effect of carbonic acid on albumen, serum of blood, blood itself, bronchial secretion, and other organic fluids. When the serum of blood was thus treated with carbonic acid under pressure and gentle warmth, 96° Fahrenheit, the colloidal part was separated; but when the blood, with the fibrine removed from it, was treated, there was no direct separation, the blood corpuscles seeming for a time to engage the gas by the condensation of it. But blood containing fibrine, and held fluid by tribasic phosphate of soda, was at once coagulated by the acid. The bronchial secretion is thickened by carbonic acid, and a tenacious fluid is obtained resembling the secretion which occurs in asthma and bronchitis, while secretions on serous surfaces are thickened and rendered

adhesive. After detail of many other facts, Dr. Richardson concluded by showing what bearing this subject had of a practical kind. In the first place, the research had relation to the question of elasticity of organic substances; and, secondly, on the direct action of carbonic acid on the production of vegetable juices. But the greatest interest concentrated on the relation of the research to some of the diseases of the animal body. Thus, in instances where the temperature of the body is raised and the production of carbonic acid is excessive, the blood on the right side of the heart has its fibrine often precipitated; and in many other cases fibrinous or albuminous exuded fluids are solidified, as is the case in croup. The author, in the course of his paper, explained how rapidly blood charged with carbonic acid absorbed oxygen when exposed to that gas; and he held, that carbonic acid in the venous blood was as essential to the process of respiration as was the oxygen in the pulmonary organs.

#### SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY.

TUESDAY.

'On the Holy Islands of the White Sea,' by Mr. W. HEFORTH DIXON.

'On the Basin of Lake Titicaca,' by Mr. E. G. SQUIER.—The author gave the result of his recent explorations, in company with Prof. A. Raimondy, in the district of Lake Titicaca, in South Peru. The elevated plain in which this lake, as well as that of Aullagas, is situated, forms a terrestrial basin, termed by the author the Thibet of America. It has an estimated length of between 500 and 600 miles, its width varying from 100 to 200 miles; the total area being calculated at about 100,000 square miles. Its eastern border is bounded by the loftiest part of the Andes, a vast, unbroken, snow-crowned range, whose lowest peaks rival Chimborazo in altitude. The slope of the Titicaca basin is gentle towards the south, and the waters of the lake lie at the great elevation of 12,864 feet above the level of the sea. Some of its tributaries are scarcely fordable even in the dry season; and its waters are discharged through a broad, deep and swift, but not turbulent stream, El Desaguadero, into Lake Aullagas: it is therefore a freshwater lake. The Desaguadero is about 170 miles long, and has a fall of not far from 500 feet. Of Lake Aullagas, which the author did not visit, almost nothing is known. The maximum length of Titicaca is nearly 120 miles, and its greatest width between 40 and 50 miles. The lake had been explored by Mr. Pentland in 1827-8, and in 1837; and his chart, published by the Admiralty, was still the most trustworthy guide to its geographical features. Messrs. Squier and Raimondy navigated it for three weeks in an open boat, and the author of the paper bore testimony to the general accuracy of Mr. Pentland's observations. There were, however, some errors, and these he had rectified in a map he (Mr. Squier) had published. The eastern, or Bolivian, shore of the lake is abrupt, but the western and southern shores are relatively low, and the water in the bays and estuaries is grown up with reeds and rushes, amid which myriads of water-fowl find shelter and support. The roads across the marshes are stone causeways of Inca origin. It was easy to see that the lake once covered a much larger area than it now occupies. In many places, a line of 100 fathoms did not reach bottom. The difference of level between the dry and wet seasons amounted to from 3 to 5 feet. The dry season leaves bare a large tract of land, covered with a kind of tender lake weed, called in the Quichua language *llacta*, and this supports herds of cattle at a time when the pasturage of the drier country is withered. The lake never freezes over, but ice forms near its shores, and where the water is shallow. Its waters during the winter months are from 10° to 15° Fahr. warmer than the atmosphere, and therefore exert a favourable influence over the climate of its shores and islands. The prevailing winds are from the north-east, whence they often blow with great force; and severe storms are not infrequent. The efforts to place steamers on the lake have failed, chiefly

owing to the scarcity of fuel. The population of the neighbourhood consists chiefly of Aymara Indians, between whom and the Quichuas there is physically a marked difference.

\*Notes on Analogies of Manners between the Indo-Chinese and the Races of the Malay Archipelago, by Col. H. YULE, C.B.—The author believed the Malayan race to be closely connected with the Indo-Chinese, although their language, which is not one of monosyllables, marked a great present distinction. He had seen faces of natives from Java, on the one hand, and of natives of Burmah and of the Mountains on the eastern frontiers of Bengal on the other, as near identity as human faces ever are; whilst there are many particulars common to the customs and peculiarities of the two regions which seem to argue a close relationship. One of these common traits is the aversion to the use of milk; in Bali, where alone among the islands the Vedas still exist, a preparation from the cocoa-nut is substituted for *ghee* in the Hindoo rites. Another is the wilful staining of the teeth; and the singular custom of covering the teeth entirely with a case of gold, noticed by Marco Polo among a people of Western Yunnan, existed, at least recently, in Sumatra, Timor, and at Macassar. The extravagant enlargement of the ear-lobe is also common to most of the tribes of both regions. Another coincidence is an idiom of language of remote origin, in which a term is added to a numeral in the enumeration of objects, analogous to our word "head" in expressing a number of cattle, and of which there are a large number of cases in the Malay language. Precisely the same peculiarity is found in the Burmese, Siamese and Chinese tongues; and the propensity may be referred to a dislike to abstract numbers. The savage mania of hunting for heads, generally by nocturnal ambuscade, and of treasuring them as trophies, is found, with almost identical circumstances, among the wild Dayaks and Kayans of Borneo and Celebes, and the wild Kukis, Nagas and Garos of the eastern frontier of Bengal. A superstitious abstinence from certain articles of diet, which is hereditary and binding among certain families only, is found here and there with remarkably coincident circumstances among the tribes of both regions. Another very notable custom is the association of the whole of the families of one village, or community, in one or in several great houses or barracks. This appears to be general among some of the Dayak tribes of Borneo, and among the rude natives of the Páigi islands, off the west coast of Sumatra. The very same practice is found among the Singphos, north of Burmah, and among the Mekirs and Mishmis of the Assam border. The practice of ordeal by water is found with singular exactness of agreement in the circumstances, at intervals over both the regions compared. No one can doubt the common origin of the music and musical instruments of Burmah and Java, vastly superior as they are in spirit and in melody to anything called music in India proper; there is also an extraordinary similarity of dramatic entertainments in Burmah, Siam and Java.—The author concluded by stating that these and many other coincidences which he detailed, were singly of no value as arguments for some original close bond of kindred, as isolated coincidences occur between the practices of the most distant tribes of the earth, but that their great number must be admitted to have great weight, especially considering the contiguity of the two regions.

'Topographical Sketch of the Zerafshan Valley,' by Mr. A. FEDCHENKO.—The author was employed during 1869 in a scientific exploration of the Valley of the Zerafshan river, in which is situated the city of Samarcand. He penetrated up the valley as far as the Fan River, one of four streams which by their union according to the natives, form the Zerafshan. The Lake Iskander Kul lies in the mountains, separating the Zerafshan from the Oxus, at an altitude of 7,000 to 8,000 feet. The river valley is bordered by mountains of great elevation. Approaching Samarcand the Zerafshan branches off into two channels, re-uniting ten or twelve miles lower down (below the city), near Khatyrchi, on the western frontier of the new Russian Pro-

vince of Turkestan. The island thus formed is the richest and most populous district of the entire valley. The country to the north of the river is Steppe; but a considerable portion of it is cultivated, and the road from Tash-Kupriak to Samarcand, a distance of twenty miles, passes almost entirely by gardens and fields. The great volume of water diverted by canals of irrigation from the Zerafshan abundantly satisfies the thirsty ground. The islands formed by the arms of the river have an exceedingly rich soil, and every inch is cultivated with cotton, wheat, barley, rice, millet or lucerne; the villages are very numerous, and all surrounded by gardens and irrigating canals. The river, rising in lofty, snow-clad mountains, and having a rapid current at certain seasons, fertilizes as well as waters the whole lower district through which it flows, by bringing down a large quantity of earthy sediment. The author gave a description of the various large towns in the valley, and the fairs held in them. In his description of Samarcand he stated that the city contained 1,846 shops, 27 caravanserais, 7 baths, 86 Mesjids, and 23 colleges; the population is 30,000.

'On Eastern Tibet,' by Mr. T. T. COOPER.

#### SECTION F.—ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS.

##### TUESDAY.

'On the Statistical Results of the Contagious Diseases Acts,' by Mr. BERKELEY HILL, M.B.—After quoting statistics of the army, navy, and certain towns both before and after the Acts came into operation, the author argued, from the data thus obtained, strongly in favour of the Acts.

A warm discussion followed.

The PRESIDENT (Prof. Jevons) moved, "That this Section desires respectfully to urge upon Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department the expediency of arranging and tabulating the results of the official Census of the three several divisions of the United Kingdom in such a manner as to admit of ready and effective comparison." After a short discussion, the motion was unanimously adopted.

'On National Debts,' by Mr. D. BAXTER.—After enlarging on the importance of the subject, he traced the history of our National Debt, which was fairly started at the time of the Revolution in 1688, when William the Third brought over with him that new scientific invention. In 1763 it was 138,000,000*l.* The American war raised it to 249,000,000*l.*, and the French war to 861,000,000*l.*, from which point, with the interval of the Crimean war, it was reduced, until now it stood at 749,000,000*l.* He contrasted the cost of a year's war with the very small reductions of a year's peace, averaging 2,500,000*l.* The French Debt, originated by Louis the Fourteenth—with the interval of the Revolution, when a great debt was raised and destroyed in a short time—stood at 245,000,000*l.* at the commencement of the Empire in 1852, whence it had risen to 518,000,000*l.* Under the second Empire the increase was 15,000,000*l.* a year, and there had never been a period of reduction. It must be borne in mind, however, that in the middle of the next century the French railways, now valued at 300,000,000*l.*, would become national property. In the United States the debt rose from 18,000,000*l.* sterling on July 1, 1861, during four years of civil war, to 551,000,000*l.* on July 1, 1865; but it has been reduced on July 1, 1870, to 477,000,000*l.*—or by 15,000,000*l.* a year. He hardly knew which to wonder at most—the increase or the decrease. He believed that the rate of reduction would be continued. Austria, like France, was an empire of uninterrupted deficits. Her debt was now 300,000,000*l.* Russia was one of the States which had run most recklessly and rapidly into debt. The amount was now 300,000,000*l.* The debt of Spain was now 257,000,000*l.* Italy had gone into debt in the most headlong manner, showing an average increase since 1861 of 19,000,000*l.* per annum. Prussia's debt was the least of all the European nations. North Germany had now a debt of 106,000,000*l.*, and South Germany 46,000,000*l.*, or only 150,000,000*l.* for all Germany, including 15,000,000*l.* on account of the

present war; and her costs in the present war were to be paid by France. The Dutch debt in 1869 was 80,000,000*l.*, having been reduced for many years at the rate of 1,000,000*l.* per annum, equivalent to 10,000,000*l.* in England. He argued from the whole that while the commercial countries had steadily reduced their debts, the non-commercial nations had enormously increased theirs. England's position now, compared with that of 1815, was greatly improved compared with other nations. In 1815 she owed 860,000,000*l.* against 600,000,000*l.* united debt of all other countries, whilst in 1870 she owed 749,000,000*l.* against over 2,000,000,000*l.*, the combined debts of other countries. He also compared the burden per head of population of the various debts. Germany's debt was 2*s.* 10*d.* per head per annum, against ours, 17*s.* 5*d.* per head per annum, and the United States debt per annum was much less than ours; and these two nations were our great competitors. He therefore urged a great and speedy reduction of our national burdens, in order to lighten the pressure on industry. Holland's sinking fund was worthy of attention. They might appropriate certain taxes sacredly to the reduction of the debt: or they might adopt the resolute taxation of the United States. He approved of terminable annuities as one agent, but did not deem it sufficient. In conclusion, he addressed a word of warning to the nations which had so long and so recklessly increased their national burdens.

A discussion followed, in which the PRESIDENT, Mr. WILSON, Dr. FARR, Mr. HARVEY, Mr. PICTON, Dr. DE MESCHIN, Mr. J. PATTERSON, Mr. M'KNIGHT, Dr. ROY, Mr. SPRAGUE, Mr. BOTLY, and Mr. S. BOULT took part.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

##### SATURDAY.

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR, M.P., President of the Education Department, delivered his address, which was the great event of the Congress, and was listened to with deep attention, and often warmly applauded. He said:—"For thirty years efforts have been made to bring the State into proper relations with the education of the people, but they have been unsuccessful, on account of the conflicting interests and jealousies of religious bodies. . . . Hence, while other nations in Europe have spread primary and secondary education in well-organized systems throughout their lands, England had not even laid the foundation-stone of a national system till the present year. And so we have the disgrace of having the worst educated people, as a whole, of any country which professes a high civilization." After describing the various attempts made since 1839 to establish a National system, the speaker passed on to the Education Act, which, whatever were its shortcomings, had at least this merit, that the State had at last been brought into national relations with education. Three leading principles in the Act give it this character: first, that it is the duty of localities to bring education within the reach of every child in England; secondly, that it is the duty of parents to make their children attend the schools thus provided; and, thirdly, that it is the duty of the Government to see that the objects of the Legislature are fulfilled. In pointing out the defects of the Act, he observed that it dealt with the quantity of education but not with its quality; and in discoursing on this subject he remarked, that in Education, as in everything else, our position is not altogether of our own making, and that our present system is very much of an ecclesiastical inheritance. He spoke highly of the German system, and scornfully of the notion that teaching the three R's, the mere tools of education, was education properly so called. Instead of this sort of education, "the pupil should pull the plant to pieces and see how it is constructed. He must vex the electric cylinder till it yields him its sparks. He must apply with his own hand the magnet to the needle. He must see water broken up into its constituent parts, and witness the violence with which its elements unite. Unless he is brought into actual contact with facts, and taught to observe and bring them into



relation with the science evolved from them, it were better that instruction in science should be left alone. For one of the first lessons he must learn from science is not to trust in authority, but to demand proof for each asseveration. All this is true education, for it draws out faculties of observation, connects observed facts with the conceptions deduced from them in the course of ages, gives discipline and courage to thought, and teaches a knowledge of scientific method which will serve a lifetime. Nor can such education be begun too early. The whole yearnings of a child are for the natural phenomena around, until they are smothered by the ignorance of the parent. . . . But as soon as the child comes into the school-room, all natural God-born instincts are to be crushed out of him; he is to be trained out of all natural sympathies and affections. You prune and trim, cramp and bind the young intellect, as gardeners in olden times did trees and shrubs, till they assumed monstrous and grotesque forms, altogether different from the wide-spreading foliage and clustering buds which God himself gave to them, and which man is idiot enough to think he can improve. . . . The great advantage of directing education towards the pursuits and occupations of the people, instead of wasting it on dismal verbalism, is that, while it elevates the individual, it at the same time gives security for the future prosperity of the nation. In the industrial battles of peoples, we are content to leave our working classes armed with the old Brown Bess of warfare, while men of other countries are arming themselves with modern weapons of precision. In the competition of nations, the two factors of industry—raw material and intellect applied to its conversion into utilities—are altering their values. The first is rapidly decreasing, the second quickly augmenting in value. We anchor our hopes on the sand, which the advancing tide of knowledge is washing away; while other nations throw out their anchors on firm ground accumulating around, and enabling their vessels to ride in safety." He took for example Spain and Holland, and eloquently dwelt on the natural advantages and disadvantages which they respectively possessed and their very different conditions at the present day: Spain, "degraded and miserable, unable in all Europe to find a King who will undertake to govern her ignorant people;" while, as for Holland, "For my own country I have no ambition higher than to get schools approaching in excellence to those of Holland." After recommending physical training as a part of the education of youth, he passed on to the question of Compulsory Education. The facts which compelled the recognition of this principle were these: that the right of suffrage has for its corollary the duty of instruction; you cannot give political power to a people and allow them to remain ignorant. Secondly, there is now established in England the system of education by local rates, and a civic support of education has for its corollary enforced instruction of the individual citizen. He distinguished between direct and indirect compulsion: the one was necessary in some cases, the other in others, and both methods could be pursued together at the same time. Respecting graded education, he hoped the English poor would avail themselves of the advantages offered to them by the Endowed Schools Act of last year, and that the interval between the primary and endowed schools would be so bridged over that the passage from one to the other would be easy. A great want in the English educational system was the absence of good secondary schools for the industrial classes, specially devoted to teaching them the principles of science and art relating to their several industries. Could not our Factory schools be converted to such a purpose? Finally, the results to be most desired lay in the formation of the character of the people, and one important step towards this was the providing them both efficient teaching and efficient teachers. The Education Department could not better employ itself than in devising some means for the efficient organization of the scholastic profession as a whole. He concluded as follows:—

"The great object before us is to establish an efficient organization of public intellect. Now the national relations to it are in a state of chaotic confusion. There are in the Committee of Council two departments running side by side on parallel rails, yet never touching each other lest disagreeable collisions might result. The Elementary School department will have no aid from the Science and Art department; and yet both are under the same masters—the President and Vice-President of the Council. Again, you have a third body, the Endowed School Commissioners, tacked on to the same committee by a loose sort of thread, but not bound to co-operate with either department. Then you have all sorts of Government schools outside the education department altogether—Union and workhouse schools under the Poor-law Board; military and regimental schools under the War Office; naval and ship schools under the Admiralty; factory and industrial schools under the Home Office. Some of the Universities receive large sums from Parliament, but are responsible to no public department for their proper use. In fact, we have education material in abundance, but no architect to make a national edifice out of them. We have not even decided which of them should be selected for the building of the future. Brick, stone, wood, iron, are all useful in building; any one will do, yet all united would answer the purpose better. But we quarrel among ourselves as to which should be used; so a substantial building is not even begun, and our castle is in the air. Our humanists, realists, religionists, and secularists contend for their separate views, and refuse to co-ordinate them for the public good. In this confusion the public call for a Minister of Education, in the hope that he may be a nucleus round which the various education materials may crystallize in a definite form. In the competition of nations, both in war and in peace, their position in future will depend upon the education of their peoples. Local advantages, or practical aptitudes, may give them pre-eminence to-day, but, unless supported by knowledge, these will vanish tomorrow. The competition of the future will be one of intellect. The Act which I have criticized is our first effort to elicit order from disorder. But it is the mere beginning of a mighty work, which this country must perform, if she is to escape the sentence passed on the Church of Sardis—'Thou hast a name that thou livest, and art dead.'"

The meetings of the several Departments then took place; but Saturday being a half-holiday, the sessions were brief and little of importance was done. In the Municipal Law Section, Dr. Waddilove read a paper 'On the Law of Mortmain in Connexion with Charitable Trusts'; and in the Economy Department, Prof. Leone Levi read one 'On the Present State of the International Coinage Question.' In the Education Section, the Rev. W. A. Scott read a paper 'On the Education of Miners,' some statements in which created considerable surprise, and reflected gravely on the administration of the law in this direction. The Health Section was engaged, as usual, in the discussion of sanitary subjects of local and general interest.

The greater part of the members attended the excursion to the Roman Wall, Dr. Collingwood Bruce acting as Cicerone to the party. This gentleman, whose antiquarian abilities are well known, and whose pedestrian capacities we now make bold to celebrate, proved an admirable and indefatigable guide. The Roman stationary camp of Vindolana, the Station of Borcovicus, and the wall itself for a full mile of its course, were visited and explored, the reverend gentleman explaining everything as he went along at a pace which we have seldom seen surpassed. Over 200 persons attended the excursion, and of these not one-fourth were, so to speak, "in at the death," when the last point of interest was reached; the remainder being distributed far and wide over the six miles or so of country traversed, or having come to a full stop at the wrong side of some of the numerous impediments which crossed the line of march. Arrived, however, a tent was found to be spread in an ad-

jacent valley, and a very substantial luncheon provided by Mr. Clayton, the owner of the property, to which all members of the Association were invited. It was late when the company again reached the station, whence they were to be conveyed back to Newcastle, having accomplished—ladies and gentlemen—a distance of something like ten miles on foot, "over a very stiff country." The weather throughout was magnificent.

MONDAY.

Mr. R. Rawlinson, President of the Health Department, read his inaugural address in the theatre of the Literary and Philosophical Society. He spoke of the importance of registration of births, deaths, disease, &c. The Registrar General's returns are made up for "registration areas," which are not always the best for the purpose. Next in importance to collecting statistics was the making a proper use of them. He praised the Reports of the Sanitary Commissions, which have from time to time been appointed, especially that of the Commission of 1842. After giving some details of the sufferings of the British army in the Crimea during the winter of 1854-55, and glancing at the sanitary state of India, he proceeded to speak on the question of dwellings. It is in these that the real condition of a population may primarily be studied. If human beings have no means of observing the decencies required by civilization, it may reasonably be expected that the doctrines which inculcate purity of life, of thought, and of speech, will be a dead letter. This question of human habitations is, therefore, the greatest problem sanitarians and statesmen have to solve. He said, "Statesmen have therefore this lesson to learn, namely, that that which is necessary to the well-being of society, and which individuals cannot provide, but which States can provide, must be the bounden duty of the State to furnish. No excuse can be valid. It does not follow as an inference from these arguments that States must build and own cottage tenements; but it may be inferred that States ought to frame laws and provide means and machinery for enforcing such laws and regulations as are necessary to bring about the required improvements. This is their duty both at home and abroad in their colonial possessions." After again enlarging on the bad sanitary state of India, he remarked, that the present is rather an unfortunate juncture for the discussion of these sort of questions. The war epidemic is upon the nations, and must run its course. Yet it is our duty to work in hope, and wait. He concluded by appealing to all believers in human progress to adopt this course.

*International Arbitration.*—In Section A. of the Jurisprudence Department an important paper on this subject was contributed by Mr. T. Beggs, and elicited a spirited discussion. The principal points in the paper were: 1. Whether anything could be immediately done towards bringing about a termination to the war now being waged in Europe. 2. Whether the present was not an appropriate time to take into consideration the whole question of standing armies. 3. The proposal to establish a Congress or Court of Appeal to which international disputes might be referred. Mr. Beggs warmly advocated this last proposition, and defended its feasibility. It was not because the idea was novel that it should be therefore stigmatized as Utopian. This had been the fate of almost all beneficial reforms when first proposed. He replied to a number of objections which he thought likely to be urged against the scheme, and there were no difficulties he held that might not be overcome.

Mr. G. W. Hastings opened the discussion, characterizing the question as the most important that had come before the Association this year. He did not see the possibility, however, of the Congress sending any recommendations to the belligerent powers. He agreed with Mr. Beggs in thinking that there were no insuperable difficulties in the direction which he indicated. Mr. F. Hill expressed similar views. Mr. Richard, M.P., concurred in the principle advocated. There were three ways in which that principle might be applied. There might be some permanent body, something like the Amphictyonic Council in Greece;

the good offices of a friendly sovereign might be obtained; or a joint commission might be appointed by States that were at variance. He preferred the third alternative, which had been already very extensively practised, and with marked success.—Mr. J. M. Ludlow, of London, considered that the Social Science Association might very fairly intervene, and offer to the contending nations the advantage of its mediation and good offices. With the general principle he agreed.—The Duke of Northumberland spoke generally in favour of standing armies. To the principle of International Arbitration he had no objection to make, but in practice any arbitration must be by common consent, and the difficulty was to procure that. His Grace had full confidence in the present Government of the country, and he looked to that body to mediate at the proper time. After some further conversation of a more desultory character the discussion came to a close. A paper was afterwards read by Mr. Macfie, on 'Colonial and Imperial Policy,' in which the importance of her colonies to the British Empire was energetically insisted on. In the other sections of the Jurisprudence Department the administration of local justice and the treatment of habitual drunkenness were the matters discussed.

**Education.**—In this Department the special question of the day was on the teaching of science in elementary schools. Papers were contributed by Prof. Jenkyn and Mr. Thomas Hare; the latter, however, was somewhat wide of the purpose. Mr. Jenkyn was against having science taught, on the principle that for science to be of any real service to a student it should be taught thoroughly. In the discussion which followed, that view of the question was for the most part repudiated, the speakers being Dr. Campbell, Mr. Cooke Taylor, Mr. Newmarch, Dr. Hodgson, &c. Elementary training in physics and economics they thought was one of the necessities of the age.—Mr. Sopwith detailed the results of some interesting experiments which he had made in the coal districts in this direction.

**Health.**—Mr. W. H. Michael read a paper on the subject of Sanitary Law. This he pronounced to be in a highly unsatisfactory state at present, and suggested as a remedy—First, an entire reconstruction and consolidation of existing statutes. Secondly, a careful apportionment of the whole country into health districts. Thirdly, the creation in each district of a Health-Board. Fourthly, the construction of a central authority, in fact a Ministry of Health. Fifthly, such a re-construction of financial arrangements as shall relieve as much as possible the burden of rates and more equally distribute it.—Sir Charles Adderley, M.P., Mr. Edwin Chadwick, Dr. Macadam, Dr. Farr, Mr. Stephenson, M.P., and others, continued the discussion of the question.—Some local matters then occupied the attention of the Department during the remainder of the day.

**Economy and Trade.**—A variety of papers were read in Section A. of this Department during the day. 'On the Supply of the Labour Market, with special Reference to Local and Temporary Distress,' by Mr. E. W. Holland; 'On the Social Condition of Merchant Seamen,' and 'On Collisions and Disasters at Sea.' Discussion in most cases followed the reading of the papers. In Section B. the question of Industrial Co-operation and Co-partnerships was very briefly treated of.

In the afternoon a number of the members visited the Iron Ship-building Yard of Messrs. Wigram, Richardson & Co., to witness the launch of the screw-steamer, *Espresso*, 2,000 tons burden, and were very hospitably entertained. The launch was accomplished with perfect success. Another considerable party visited the works of Sir W. G. Armstrong & Co., and in the evening the legal members of the Association dined with the Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead Law Society, at the Queen's Head Hotel.

#### Science Gossip.

THE Rev. Professor Houghton, of Trinity College, Dublin, has in the press a work on Animal Me-

chanics. The volume, which will be an introductory one, is to appear about Christmas next. For the successful treatment of the subject, the author must be not only a comparative anatomist, but also a mathematician of no ordinary rank, and these qualifications are combined in Dr. Houghton, as they have been in no writer on Animal Mechanics since the time of Borelli, the Italian professor, who wrote on the subject in the seventeenth century, and whose work, published, we believe, after his death, was one of great merit, considering that it was composed before Newton's discovery of the principle of the "composition of forces." The only authors since his time whose work deserves any special consideration were the Brothers Weber, of the University of Giessen, one of whom was a great anatomist and the other a professor of mathematics. Their joint labours, however, could not make amends for the want of that union of anatomical and mathematical knowledge in the same person, which seems necessary to a proper treatment of the problems involved in the subject. The forthcoming volume will consist of about 360 pages, and will discuss merely the general principles of Animal Mechanics. Future volumes will contain illustrations and applications of these general principles, as derived from hundreds of dissections which Professor Houghton has made during ten years' labour with a view to the forthcoming work.

We are delighted to hear that Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, F.R.S., is preparing a work on 'The Mollusca of the European Seas,' in continuation of his 'British Conchology.' It will be published by Mr. Van Voorst.

SIGNOR JACOPO FACEU has written a series of zoological sketches on the 'Fauna Alpina,' printed at Bologna.

#### FINE ARTS

GUSTAVE DORÉ.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including 'Christian Martyrs,' 'Monastery,' 'Triumph of Christianity,' 'Francesca de Rimini,' at the New Gallery.—OPEN From Ten till Six. Gas at dusk.—Admission, 1s.

#### RESTORATIONS.

7, Mornington Road.

IN answer to your question about the destruction of historical art said in the *Builder* to be proceeding in the British Museum, I beg to remark that for the last fifteen years, probably in no place has the disappearance of old-world workmanship been more rapid; and any antiquary interested in preserving records of anything that has got into Bloomsbury (except books) must lose no time,—as I found unhappily a few years ago. It was about the time the wooden bookbinders' shed was burnt, with its Saxon manuscripts, that I took rough notes of certain unique impressions of Norman and early English seals, in the S.E. corner room, the darkness of which obliged me to postpone the sketching them, especially as to the border-legends, till summer. When the bright days came, I found to my dismay it was too late. The whole of the seal impressions had, with a hot knife, been "Ninerved," if I may coin a new term for a new thing, that is, every bit of broken surface re-melted into smooth, in the style first practised on the Nineveh marbles; involving, of course, always a destruction of some of the original sculptor's surface; in this case enough to end all deciphering of the inscriptions, which a few months before were entire nearly to a letter. In one case, fragments of two impressions of the same seal, in wax of two colours, and each evidently more than halves before this treatment, have been reduced and pieced together! The great principle is obvious, that in a gallery not of nature but of art, broken surface being nature must not be tolerated; it is out of place, and must at any cost give way to art, though not of the highest. In the case of the seals, the smoothing, though not quite so good as my butterwoman always gives to half-pound pats, I admit to be creditable in its kind, and only complain of the destruction of what was more interesting or even unique. What makes this museum-havoc more vexing than any other is its unproductiveness.

Against all our boasted economic science, it actually yields not a cent. of per-centage to shareholder, employer, designer, surveyor, engineer, or "F. R. I. B. A.," which (as one of your reviewers lately expressed his ignorance) means "Fellow, Royal Institute, British Architects." Thus the case is wholly unlike that of stone self-written history. In stone, we know that the expression of the ancient mind, whether in city church or mossy ruin, has been doomed, and now *must* go. Everywhere and utterly it must be obliterated, because all "restoration" alike yields per-centage; in town or moor, in sight or not. No race can possibly enjoy both historic monuments and a profession living on—that is, paid according to—expenditure upon them. Nowhere could even the process of substitution of one for the other be reasonably expected to take many years; and it is now, I believe, thirty-five since, at the bidding of the above Institute, this nation, or what then represented it, chose which it would have, the antiquities, or per-centagers "on outlay." The first-fruits were the razing of St. Stephen's, Westminster, and St. Saviour's Nave, Southwark; and so with acceleration the game went on. Mr. Ruskin, in the most earnest, pathetic, and I believe memorable of his writings, a pamphlet on the "Crystal Palace" of 1854, said, "The next five years will determine what is to be saved, what destroyed." This was perhaps true for the Continent; but here, the great Salisbury and Lincoln sculptures and some others survived that lustrum, though not another or a third; and even now it may be some months ere the land of Alfred returns monumentally to quite the level of Australia; if we all carefully avoid mention of any nook or corner we may know, that yet escapes R. I. B. A. vigilance. The marvel is, that any land should, after three centuries like our last, have had monumental fragments enough to feed an entire generation of per-centagers. In this fact future Anglo-Saxondom must take what consolation it may; and in the remembrance of their jewels' productiveness in death. Good solid per-centage, mind, will all, from overthrown Chichester to the smallest ornament, have yielded,—a round five per cent. upon the utmost cost, both of axes, hammers, and the wielding thereof, new stone, workmanship of forgery, master's profit, rubbish-clearing, master of rubbish-clearers' profit, and all whatsoever. Think of that, disinherited race, by-and-bye, when Kent shall be as Kentucky, and Hampshire as New Hampshire; when, waking like Noah from thy wine, thou comest to know what thy younger son Per-centager hath done to thee; and be thankful.

EDWARD L. GARBETT.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE private view of the Winter Exhibition in the Old Bond Street Gallery takes place this day (Saturday). The gallery will open to the public on Monday next.

MR. WATTS will probably contribute to the forthcoming exhibition in the Dudley Gallery three works: 1, 'Love repelling Death,' which shows Death, a gigantic female figure, veiled in white, the back of which is towards us, pressing irresistibly but gently through the doorway of a house where lies a sick person. Love, a beautiful youth, naked, the shadow of the Indomitable falling on his form, struggles in vain, and with outstretched arms and many-tinted wings strives to bar the entrance against the intruder. 2, 'Paolo and Francesca in the Infernal Regions,' a new version of the subject, or rather new treatment of it. 3, A Landscape, consisting principally of a tall pine, the grace and grandeur of which are rendered most admirably. Besides the sculptures by this artist to which we referred last week, he has a very important design in course of execution, being a colossal figure of Venus, as a type of perfected womanhood, gravely unveiling herself. We shall return to this work. Mr. Watts has likewise in hand a model for an equestrian statue of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, to be executed for the Marquis of Westminster, and erected in bronze at Eaton Hall. This statue



represents the commander as if startled by the appearance of some of his Welsh foes, and reining in his horse sharply; a fine action, which is admirably supported by the design of the horse and the attitude of the rider, as, shading his eyes from sunlight, he looks fiercely forth, as one might think, along a mountain-side.

THE planting of trees by the side of the road on the Thames Embankment, North, has been carried on with vigour and with promise of success. The result depends on time and the soil: the latter is of very unequal nature, some spots having deep ground, others little more than a few inches. We think the iron gratings are too small for the trees near the footway, and that their design is atrociously bad. By the way, a name for the road on the Embankment seems yet lacking. The title officially given to the Embankment itself has been all but unanimously rejected, and will soon be forgotten. Some time ago we ventured to suggest Thames Way as an apt name for the road, and now repeat that this is a terse, expressive and English title, and would have the advantage of bringing the great river-side thoroughfare Thames Bank, Thames Way, and Thames Street, under something that is as near as should be to a common denomination.

M. C. DALY'S *Revue Générale de l'Architecture* states that a new museum, to be called the Decaen Museum, has been endowed with 120,000*fr.* by the Comtesse Decaen, of Paris. The endowment comprises prizes for the students of the Académie, and scholarships, tenable for three years, and amounting to 160*fr.* per annum, for painters and sculptors, and for architects 120*fr.* per annum.

MR. A. LÉGROS has completed two etchings of the character of those others which won so much admiration in artistic circles. These represent, 1, "The Prodigal Son," kneeling, crook in hand, close to the trough from which swine feed; two pigs devour their meat at this vessel—one looks at the other in a swinish manner, which, though hard to describe, is admirably expressed. Among the most noteworthy merits of the human figure are the good drawing of the shoulder which is nearer to us than its fellow, and the modelling of the chest on that side. 2. represents a farm-house on a ridge of land, which raises it considerably above a space of water that fills part of the front; in the water the gable of the house is reflected with all its shadows; rocks, rich herbage and shrubs, with the trunks of two trees and their branches, form the foreground to a design of which the simple elements are grave, sad, without sombreness, and potent in pathetic expression. Technically, we consider the latter to be among the artist's best works; its chiaroscuro is subtle and learnedly rendered; the wealth in variety of its shadows and half-shades is exquisite and delightful to artists.

ONE of the results of the capture of Toul by the Prussians has been the discovery of the extent of the damage done by their artillery to the Cathedral. A writer, who evidently knows nothing of his subject, states that some of the famous stained-glass windows "have been smashed," and shows his ignorance by adding, that "they can be repaired." The most interesting part of this church is the western front, a superb example of delicate, though late, Gothic architecture, dating from the fifteenth century; the towers have been much injured in the delicate carvings of the octagonal lanterns, which characterize their summits. One of the most interesting parts of the church is its cloister: this appears to have suffered most of all.

It is announced that in Rome a commission has been appointed for the preservation of the libraries and museums of the Eternal City. Contrary to the experience of unfortunate Strasbourg, no harm is reported to have befallen the buildings and other works of art in Rome. Former accounts of ravage and destruction in Strasbourg are more than confirmed by those who have entered the desolated city.

WITH a view to the ultimate adoption of Rome as the Capital and the Seat of Government of Italy, the Neapolitan architect, Signor Cipolla, has gone to Rome to examine and report on the various

buildings which could best be occupied as ministerial offices. An eminent engineer, Signor Giordano, has also been commissioned by the Ministry to make the necessary observations and surveys for the improvement of the Campagna, in a sanitary and industrial point of view.

AN account of the present state of glass-making in Venice is to be found in the 'Relazione dell'Industria Vetraria nel 1869,' by Prof. Alberto Errera. At the Exhibition of Murano the experiment was tried of giving prizes, where it was possible, to individual workmen, and not to the firms for whom they worked. This attempt to give greater emulation and independence to each artisan has been carried out in England in the present International Exhibition of Working-men.

WE have to announce the death of Mr. J. Mozier, sculptor, of Rome, which took place at Faido, Switzerland, on the 4th instant.

HERR SAUL, the landscape painter, has died at Baden-Baden. For the last ten years he had lived in Paris, but he was, like other Germans, expelled soon after the commencement of the present war.

## MUSIC

### HÉROLD'S 'ZAMPA.'

THE French nation can boast of two schools of music: the one by adoption, the other of genuine nationality; in the category of composers appertaining to the first-mentioned class are included Gluck, Spontini, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Donizetti and Verdi. In the second speciality there is indeed a long list to be cited: to mention Lulli, Rameau, Monsigny, Grétry, Méhul, Lesueur, Berton, Daleyrac, Boieldieu, Hérold, Auber, Adolphe Adam, Reber, Félicien David, Bazin, Ambroise Thomas, Gounod, &c. is only to quote familiar names: as off-shoots of the French school, Grisar and Gevaert, natives of Belgium, cannot be omitted. French music has had two localities in Paris: the one has been represented at the Grand Opéra House, called in turn Académie Royale, Imperial Opera-House, and now Théâtre de la République, domiciled in the Rue Lepelletier; the other rendezvous is in the Salle Favart. It is in the Opéra Comique that French nationality has chiefly asserted itself. There are, however, ranks in this order of French composers, and the highest of all is given to but one man to represent. Auber is the monarch of French opera—he lives still—his dynasty has never been disturbed, and there is no successor as yet to his Lyric Crown. But even if M. Hérold is not of the first class, he is the first of his class. He has never been overrated in France; he has never been depreciated in Germany. In England, his 'Zampa' overture is as familiar as household words. There is not a theatre in this metropolis, possessing the smallest of bands, which has not for seasons of more than a quarter of a century played that pleasing prelude to the dullest and stupidest of legendary stories. More than this, there is an *adagio* in this overture, which was pounced upon by hands profane, and converted into a tune which years since was chanted in all the streets of London, and spread through the United Kingdom like wildfire. The costermonger's lament, "All round my hat" was stolen from the 'Zampa' overture,—such were the base uses to which foreign music was subjected nearly forty years since. It was in May, 1831, that 'Zampa' was produced at the Opéra Comique, some five years after M. Hérold had made his name by the opera of 'Marie.' The composer was of German extraction; he was the pupil of Catel and Méhul; he was a "Prix de Rome" of the Conservatoire; he studied in the restored capital of Italy; he produced operas in Naples; he brought out work after work in Paris, and he died just as he was becoming European in fame, leaving as legacies the 'Pré aux Clercs' and 'Zampa' to indicate that had he lived to exercise his matured powers, he would not now be included in the second class of French composers. Hérold died too young for his fame. And it is curious to observe how this composer, so frequently depreciated, comes up again and again everywhere, thus indicating the vitality of his in-

spirations, rated or under-rated as the case has been. When the German company, in London, of 1833, first introduced 'Zampa' there were the strongest opinions expressed: the opera would not be heard again. But 'Zampa' was accepted in Italy subsequently, and its acceptance in the sunny south secured its importation here in 1844, at Her Majesty's Theatre, with Madame Persiani as *Camilla*, the Corsair of the title character being an impostor, who figured here under some half-dozen names, French and Italian in turn. Signor Fornasari subsequently essayed the part which seems to fall to the lot of tenors and baritones in turn. But 'Zampa' took no hold of the public as an opera in its entirety in 1844. In 1858, the opening year of the new Royal Italian Opera House, after the fire, there was another attempt to introduce 'Zampa' to the permanent *répertoire*. Madame Parepa was *Camilla*; Madame Didiée was *Rita*; Signor Tamberlik was *Zampa*; Signor Neri-Baraldi *Alfonso*, the rival; Signor Tagliafico *Danièle* (*Zampa's* mate); and Signor Ronconi *Dandolo*. But even with this powerful cast, 'Zampa' disappeared speedily from the bills of the Opera House. To account for the non-popularity of the work here, various reasons have been assigned: first, the badness of the book, which is certainly absurd enough; secondly, the monotony of the music; thirdly, the peculiar *timbre* of voice exacted to do justice to the music of the hero. One other cause of failure is singular enough; it is asserted that the overture is the primary reason of the little interest taken in the scenes of the opera. This prelude is certainly so brilliant that it does, no doubt, affect the earlier portions of the scene. The 'William Tell' overture is a terrible drawback to the enjoyment of the magnificent introduction. The 'Oberon' and 'Der Freischütz' overtures create indifference for the first acts of the two operas. All the themes in the 'Zampa' overture are reproduced, and some of these are really very charming. The recital of the story of the statue of Albina (*Zampa's* victim) is first heard from the lips of *Camilla*; the air is repeated when the marble monument moves: this subject is the *adagio* of the overture. The trio of terror, in which *Dandolo* announces the arrival of *Zampa*, is thoroughly dramatic, as is the subsequent quartet, in which the pirate declares that the life of *Camilla's* father is dependent on her breaking off her intended marriage with *Alfonso*, and on her acceptance of the Corsair. His dashing song, in six-eight time, has vigour. The descriptive music, illustrating the living action of the statue, contains some clever points in the orchestration. The grand *scena* of *Zampa*, in the second act, is masterly writing. The *cantabile*, in two-four time, is exquisite, and the *cabaletta* is replete with rollicking gaiety. There is another *aria* 'Barcarolle,' in six-eight time, for the chief part of telling effect. The concerted piece in the second act, forming its *finale*, is disappointing, because it is not adequately completed; a quintet in it provokes anticipation, but realization does not follow. There are three gems in the last act: a gondolier air, sung by *Alfonso*; an *andantino*, in two-four time, assigned to *Zampa*, and a *duo-finale* between *Camilla* and *Zampa*, which for sentiment, pathos and passion is most exciting.

It is quite useless to dwell upon the weakness of the *libretto*. A Don Giovanni and a Leporello second-hand cannot be tolerated; but the Commandatore of Mozart, reproduced in the shape of a female statue, with only the *motif* of the *adagio* of the overture to accompany its unearthly action and its retributive punishment of *Zampa*, is monstrously ridiculous. Nothing but the finest and most finished acting can render the book of *Zampa* endurable, and so far as its success at the Gaiety will depend upon histrionic ability, it will have but small chances of success. Mr. C. Lyall excepted, the dramatic capabilities of all the singers in the cast are very inadequate to do justice to the situations. Mr. Lyall's *Dandolo* is, however, admirable, both in acting and singing; he seems to have a speciality in his style to convey expressions of fear. Nor does he sacrifice the music for comic effect; he sings his notes honestly. There is no special protest to be entered against the *Camilla* of Madame

Florence Lancia and the *Rita* of Miss Emmeline Cole; their vocalization, on the whole, will pass muster. Mr. Cummings's qualities as a musician will always be valuable in any opera. But the mainstay of the English adaptation of 'Zampa' will be the admirable singing of Mr. Santley. He has never before taken such high ground as a dramatic singer; whether in the *cantabile* or in the *cabaletta*, he was equally sympathetic in style and powerful in execution. There were few alterations or transpositions rendered necessary in the music of *Zampa* to suit Mr. Santley's register. As explained in a former number of the *Athenæum*, the part was composed for M. Chollet, who was tenor and baritone in turn, with a falsetto at his command as well.

The English version has been well made by Mr. Alfred Thompson, whose pen is as ready as his pencil, and who, in the really picturesque costumes of 'Zampa,' is carrying out a revolution in stage dresses long wanted. Herr Meyer Lutz is so careful and conscientious as a conductor, that he deserves better encouragement from the management, who should award him fuller orchestral resources to do justice to the ingenious instrumentation and sparkling themes of Hérold.

#### MUSIC TO 'LALLA ROOKH.'

It has been said, not wholly without reason, that many of Moore's lyrics are so rich in imagery and so exquisite in their vocal and verbal cadences as to hamper the musician who may attempt to treat them, and to whom an outline to be filled up is more suggestive than a poem the meaning of which must be confused and smothered by anything beyond the simplest arrangement of notes, such as shall give scope to declamatory power. The poet's own reputation as a singer, which in his day was great, did not rest on his musical accomplishments so much as his exquisite articulation and his dramatic sensibility. I have always, therefore, fancied that a large portion of his "Melodies" lose rather than gain by such scientific treatment as completes the colour and enhances the beauty of simpler and less jewelled poetry.

The Germans think otherwise, though their greatest songs (taking Schubert's as example) are those to which the words are the simplest and least encumbered by metaphor, allusion, or introversion of phrase. If the above distinction be based on reason, it may explain why so many of the settings of verse from 'Lalla Rookh' are comparatively failures. Among these must be counted Schumann's 'Paradise and the Peri,' which even the admirably strenuous efforts of Madame Lind-Goldschmidt failed to force into popularity. The other day I was reminded of old crotchets—or rather say convictions—while hearing at Birmingham Mr. Barnett's treatment of the Eastern romance. But I was further reminded of some former and almost forgotten music on the same theme, concerning which a word may not be out of season. Two *scenas* from 'Lalla Rookh' were set by Dr. Clarke Whitfield—a man among English composers whose fancy merits a word or two in days like ours, when so much is put forward to do duty by way of disguising poverty of melody. These are the concert-pieces, "T was when the golden orb had set" and "From Chindara's warbling fount I come." The second is the better of the two: a song which any singer might revive in turn with Bishop's best, or with the graceful setting of "There be none of Beauty's daughters," by "single-song" Knapton, of York. The burden of the first, "Joy, joy for ever," was, at the time of its appearing, denounced by certain critics as vulgar. The adage of "the choleric word" and "flat blasphemy" is distinctly and sarcastically applicable to nothing more than to Music. Fancy a bar by Beethoven denounced as vulgar! Yet the *stretto* to the second and most popular *finale* of 'Fidelio' might be called so, had one Adolphe Adam and not the great German written it! But who dare broach such a heresy?—although by the transcendental pretenders of modern times, who profess to take Beethoven's later works as their point of departure, everything rhythmical is condemned as frivolous and vexatious. We are bidden by them to believe in "concealed melody,"

—to feast on the stale leavings of fancy and invention because they are cooked up with sauces more poignant than pleasant: the whole being hard to digest. One of Miss Austen's happiest hits (applicable to many cases besides the special one which called it forth, as all happy hits are) was the answer made to a gentleman disappointed of partners at a dance, who sagely declared that such gatherings would be pleasanter "if conversation and not dancing were the order of the evening."—"Very possibly, my dear," so ran her friend's reply, "only it would not be a ball." The historical and symbolical concoctions of a contemporary German school of painting, to comprehend which it is necessary to wade through muddy mazes of pamphletary exposition, come within this category, as also the so-called Music of the Future, in the value of which I totally disbelieve; and thus I venture to like certain old settings of words from 'Lalla Rookh' because they are tuneable; while I hold that as entire poems 'The Veiled Prophet,' 'The Fireworshippers,' 'Paradise and the Peri,' and 'The Light of the Harem,' were more wisely left as their poet left them; having been decorated by him with every conceivable embroidery of epithet and imagery, and set, once for all, to the music not of "pipe and wire" but of his charmingly-cadenced verse.

HENRY F. CHORLEY.

#### Musical Gossip.

A MONTH'S season of Italian opera will be commenced at Covent Garden Theatre on the 31st inst., under Mr. Mapleson's sole management.

Mr. Wood has announced that he will not continue his Italian Opera speculation at Drury Lane Theatre next season. The *Orchestra*, which is the organ of the *ex-impresario*, states that the cause of the financial failure of last year's undertaking was reliance on the star-system; and as Mdle. Nilsson, during the best period of the season, was unable to sing from illness, the general public failed to recognize the excellence of *ensemble* in the works in which the *prima donna* did not appear. Rome was not built in a day, and Mr. Wood forgets that it required time to habituate his company to sing and act together.

THE Beethoven Saturday Concerts at the Crystal Palace ought to contain at least two, if not three, of the composer's works. At the opening programme there were the No. 1 Symphony in c, and the Pianoforte Concerto in a; in the second scheme only the Symphony in d No. 2 was executed, to which justice was done by Herr Manns and his band. The other instrumental items were Rossini's warlike 'Siege of Corinth' overture, Sterndale Bennett's Fantasia-Overture, 'Paradise and the Peri,' dreamy in bits, but on the whole dry and discursive, and Mendelssohn's exquisitely fanciful overture, 'Midsummer Night's Dream.' The singers were Mdle. Vanzini, Signor Foli and M. Nordblom. The last-mentioned artist is a new-comer; he is stated to be a Swede, but he pronounced the words in Haydn's "Native worth" and Balfe's "Remember me" clearly and distinctly. His style is better, perhaps, than his voice, which has the hard and guttural *timbre* of the ordinary run of German tenors. There is not such an overflow of leading vocalists just now that M. Nordblom need be discouraged. He is evidently an artist, a qualification which will go a long way to help his career.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI has left London to fulfil her engagement at the Italian Opera House at St. Petersburg.

FRENCH, German and English national songs were sung by a large body of singers at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday night; the effective was announced to be 4,000, numbers rounded off, but from which a liberal discount may be made. Mr. G. W. Martin conducted; Mr. J. G. Boardman presided at the Handel organ. The chief items in the programme were the 'Marseillaise' on the French side, and 'The German's Fatherland' on the Prussian. England was modestly represented by Mr. Vernon Rigby in "Sound an alarm," and in the still more significant strain, "Come, if you

dare."—At the Agricultural Hall, the demonstrative feelings of the day were displayed in a concert of national melodies, supported by a band of harps; the programme forming a portion of the attractions of the Workmen's International Exhibition.

THE German Association for the Sick and Wounded had a benefit concert, in aid of the fund, last Wednesday evening, in St. James's Hall. The vocalists, who were announced to give their gratuitous services, were Madame Lind-Goldschmidt (who resumed her title of a quarter of a century since, in Berlin, of "Königlich Preussische Kammersängerin," secured to her by Meyerbeer), Madame Rudersdorff, Fräulein Drasil, Herr Nordblom and Herr Stepan. The instrumentalists who assisted were Herr Benedict, Herr Otto Goldschmidt, Herr Halle, Herr Albert Randegger (pianists), and Herr L. Ries, Herr Hammer (violin), and Herr Daubert (violin-cello), besides the Zither quartet party of Herr Ernst Schulz. The principal attraction in the programme was the singing of the United German Gesangvereine, 200 strong, from whom the 'Wacht am Rhein,' 'Das Deutsche Vaterland,' 'Zur Wehre,' &c., lost none of their warlike and patriotic emphasis. As a rule, criticism is withheld from charitable concerts; but we must protest against the non-appearance of Madame Lind without adequate explanation, beyond a small printed handbill, at the Regent Street entrance of the Hall, giving a medical certificate that she was unable to sing—a notification which not one person out of hundreds could have seen.

MUSICIANS in Germany are not wanting in earnest efforts to aid their countrymen who have suffered in the bitter war. At Frankfurt a concert on a large scale took place last week, to assist in raising a fund for the convalescent wounded, many of whom on leaving the hospitals—often with the loss of a limb, or otherwise seriously injured—greatly need help. All the artists, vocal and instrumental, gave their services gratuitously. Amongst those who took part in the good work was Herr Wachtel, who came from some distance purposely to assist. The use of the fine music-hall was also given gratuitously; there was a crowded audience, and a large sum was realized for the excellent object proposed.

THE Council of the Society of Arts has resolved upon offering prizes to pupils who may distinguish themselves in the musical examinations of the spring of 1871, and certificates will be granted to the teachers who send up successful candidates.

MADAME PAREPA, having failed in her endeavours to establish an English Opera-house in London, is about to return to America with a touring troupe of singers from this country.

THE number of artists who have been compelled to take refuge in this country owing to the siege of Paris, is increasing weekly. It is with regret that amateurs as well as professors will learn that Prince Joseph Poniatowski, the composer, is obliged as a means of existence to give lessons in singing. His career has been a chequered one, for it has been quasi-political, quasi-professional. Born in Rome in 1816, a descendant of Stanislaus, the last king of Poland, he sang as a tenor, at Florence, in 1838, in his own three-act opera, 'Giovanni da Procida' ('The Sicilian Vespers'). In 1839, he produced 'Don Desiderio,' at Pisa and Venice, which opera-buffa was presented in Paris, some years afterwards. He subsequently composed 'Ruy Blas,' for Lucca, and 'Bonifazio dei Geremei,' for Rome. The Prince next treated the libretto of Malek Adel in 1846, the same subject set by Costa for Rubini in Paris. In 1847, 'Esmeralda' was brought out in Leghorn. His other works were 'The Bride of Abydos,' the book based on Byron's poem, and finally 'Pierre de Médicis,' a four-act opera. It was in the revolutionary days of 1848 that the Prince began his political career in the service of the Grand-Duke Leopold of Tuscany, by whom he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, London and Brussels. He abandoned Lucca for France, was naturalized, and became a Senator under Napoleon the Third, and was invested with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. In



Paris, his mansion became the resort of musicians of all nations; and he made an essay to establish performances of sacred music in the French capital. It is to his credit also that he made Beethoven known and appreciated in Italy.

A new musical society has been formed in Birmingham, designated The Philharmonic Union, the aim of which is to produce great works of the classical school.

THE Beethoven Festival will be held in Vienna on the 16th to the 19th of December. It will commence on Friday the 16th with 'Fidelio' in the new Opera-house. On the 17th the Ninth Symphony will be performed. On Sunday the 18th, the grand 'Missa Solemnis,' in the evening the festival banquet. On the 19th 'Egmont' will be played in the theatre, and a concert of Chamber Music in the morning will close the meeting.

THE Commander-in-Chief in India has given a prize of 10l. for the composer of the best original piece of music sent in to the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition. The competition is restricted to non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

THE *Nuevo Mundo*, of Rosario, in the heart of the Argentine Republic, among the Pampas, is in hopes of soon seeing Carlotta Patti repeating her arrival at Rio Janeiro, and her approaching arrival at Buenos Ayres, whence she was to cross the Pampas and pass the Cordillera of the Andes into Chile, and so to Peru and California. The Andes are rather dangerous to the lungs even by that most favoured pass.

THE Italian Opera Company is expected at Calcutta in two or three weeks, and the performances are to begin in November.

## DRAMA

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, October 15th, will be presented, for the first time in England, VICTOR SARDU's great Play, 'FERNANDE,' revised by SUTHERLAND EDWARDS, Esq. Characters by Messrs. FARRER, LEGGON, LYN RAYNE, GASTON MURRAY, and LIONEL BROUGH; Mrs. HERMANN VELIN, Miss LARKIN, Miss ANNIE BROUGH, Miss SALLIE TURNER, and Mrs. JOHN WOOD. To commence at 7, with 'TO OBLIGE BENSON,' by TOM TAYLOR, Esq.; 'FERNANDE' at 8 o'clock; to conclude with 'ONLY 2d.,' by JOHN OXFORD, Esq. Box office 11 to 6. No fees.

## STRAND THEATRE.

FOR years past comedies of intrigue have been rarely seen upon the English stage. Audiences, sated with strong food of melo-drama, care little for such trifles as amorous shifts and perplexities. Dramatists, on the other hand, tied down by the necessity of providing a moral end to all the intrigues they depict, turn away from a task in which extreme difficulty is attended by no probability of adequate reward. Mr. Arthur Sketchley has ventured upon this neglected field. His 'Living at Ease' is a comedy of intrigue—a farce of intrigue, rather,—such as one might suppose to have been dug out of Goldoni. English workmanship is shown, however, in the skill with which every morally objectionable element is expunged; and intrigue, apparently of the most compromising description, is proved, in the end, blameless, and almost praiseworthy. Mr. Sketchley's hero, a Mr. Softley, is a man who, tired of conventional life, has shut himself up in a country-house, and determined to live at ease. Further to fortify himself against worry, he opens neither letter nor newspaper. For a while a sense of delicious luxury results from this course. But troubles come in a swarm. The seeker of ease finds his house in possession of bailiffs, his wife on the point of elopement with his most intimate friend, his nearest relatives sharers in the ruin he has caused, and himself under suspicion of being engaged in two intrigues of a sufficiently scandalous description. Only when he has challenged every man near him, and has made two unsuccessful attempts at suicide, can he be induced to read his letters, which contain explanations of all that is most difficult to comprehend or most unpleasant to experience. Considerable ingenuity is evinced in the composition of this trifle. The plot, though elaborate, is comprehensible; the characters are cleverly introduced; and the general movement of the piece is interesting and sustained. The dialogue has no very noticeable merit of style, but

is simple and free from the false glitter sought after by most English comedy-writers of the day. Misses Swanborough and Bufton and Messrs. Crouch and Turner gave a fair rendering of the principal parts. The piece is, indeed, suited especially well to the company, which, for comedy purposes at least, cannot be considered strong. Much applause attended the performance, and the play, at the close, met with all acknowledged signs of success.

## SURREY THEATRE.

THIS theatre, now under the management of Mr. E. T. Smith, re-opened on Saturday with a drama, entitled 'Link for Link,' a farce called 'A Striking Similarity,' and a burlesque of 'Nobody's Child,' which had, at one time, a long run at the same house. The drama is principally noteworthy for the strong resemblance it bears to the piece called 'The Odds,' now playing at the Holborn. It is eminently sensational, and not altogether devoid of merit of a sort; the manner in which the murders and other deeds of violence, of which it is full, are introduced being passably ingenious. Nothing in the acting calls for notice. The play had apparently a narrow escape from being more sensational than was intended by the management. In course of one of the scenes, a portion of the decorations took fire, and there was at one time some danger of a panic in the theatre.

## GLOBE THEATRE.

OF the three pieces with which on Saturday the Globe Theatre re-opened under the management of Miss Alleyne, one only, the least considerable, is a novelty. 'Board and Residence,' by Mr. Conway Edwards, is a farce presenting in a slightly altered form materials, which in one shape or other are continually exhibited. It owes its title to the fact, that the adventures depicted take place in a boarding-house, and that the lovers with whose entanglements it deals, present themselves in the guise of would-be lodgers. Its merit, like its story, is exceedingly slight. 'Katherine and Petruccio,' as Garrick's version of 'The Taming of the Shrew' is entitled, came next. This piece, which has for a hundred years been the subject of constant praise, is, as acted, a thoroughly contemptible production. Shakespeare's meaning is violated with a hardihood and irreverence not to be found in any of the adaptations of Dryden, Cibber, or Tate. The very spirit of the play is altered, the hero is turned into a buffoon, and his associates become clowns of pantomime. Future generations may be interested to know that in 1870, when scholarship had exhausted itself in dissertations upon Shakespeare, and when fac-similes of his original text had come within the reach of all, a work purporting to be his 'Taming of the Shrew' was presented at a west-end theatre, in which such liberties were taken as no other author of reputation has ever had to endure. When in the course of attempting the cure of his wife, Petruccio bears her to his house, and refuses, in her own pretended interest, to permit her to eat one of the meats cooked for her, or wear a portion of the finery provided, the process of reformation is that of showing how utterly violent and unreasonable he can be. As acted, however, Petruccio ceases to be unreasonable. The meat provided is indeed black as a coal,—so black, as to smudge the face and dress of the cook, at whom Petruccio throws it. A not wholly unreasonable man at whose table such a dish was presented might be pardoned a strong display of indignation. Much the same may be said of the gear brought by the tailor. The dress of which Katherine says—

I never saw a better fashioned gown,  
More quaint, more pleasing, nor more commendable,  
is a worn, faded, and ridiculous garment no woman of taste or reason would consent to wear. The carelessness and blindness which permit managements to continue these farcical devices for extracting a laugh cannot be too strongly condemned. In an address spoken after the performance by Mr. Walter Lacy, the management took credit to itself for producing Shakespeare's plays in a building

named after his old house on the Bankside. The resemblance of the new play to the old is scarcely greater than that of the modern theatre to the famous edifice after which it is named. Mr. Fairclough enacted *Petruccio* with much extravagance. As *Katherine*, Miss Alleyne made her first appearance in an important part. Nervousness, sufficiently pardonable under the circumstances, marred a performance which was not destitute of merit. The expressions changed too quickly, until the facial play resembled grimace. Passions succeeded each other upon Miss Alleyne's face with such rapidity that the effect became absolutely bewildering. The costumes worn by the actress were over-elaborate. There was promise, however, in the representation, much of the dialogue being effectively spoken, and some of the gestures being well chosen. Mr. Cathcart's *Grumio* was amusing.—'Marco Spada' wound up the entertainment. This drama, founded by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, upon one of the last of the libretti written by M. Scribe for M. Auber, has a fairly interesting story, but belongs to a thoroughly old-fashioned class of composition. Interesting brigands of the type of its hero are out of favour now, and the chances of success of the drama are rather dependent upon the opportunities for ballet and spectacle provided, than upon the psychological analysis of the nature of the bandit hero, or the representation of his manifold perils and escapes. Mr. Fairclough was very gloomy and tragic as *Marco Spada*; Mr. Walter Lacy was comically cowardly as *Count Pepinelli*, commander of the Papal dragoons; and Miss Ada Cavendish was vivacious and agreeable as the *Marchesa San Pietro*. The whole of the entertainments were favourably received.—During the summer recess the house has been altered and re-decorated. Its present appearance is satisfactory in all respects. London possesses few prettier theatres.

## Dramatic Gossip.

A NEW comedy, by Mr. T. W. Robertson, has been produced by Mr. Sothorn at the Bristol Theatre. Its title is 'Birth,' and its interest, like that of more than one preceding work of its author, is obtained from the contrasts instituted between the manners and modes of feeling of the upper and middle classes. Mr. Sothorn's part in it is purely comic. The piece obtained a favourable reception, and appears to be on a level in point of merit with Mr. Robertson's recent productions.

A PARTNERSHIP, entered into between Mr. B. Webster and Mr. Chatterton, brings under one management three of the leading London theatres, Drury Lane, the Adelphi, and the Princess's. At the Adelphi a new play, in which Madame Celeste will appear, is in preparation. A change of performance is also in contemplation at the Princess's.

ON Saturday a new comedy-drama, entitled 'Wealth,' was anonymously presented at the Royalty Theatre. It was in two acts, the first of which introduces us to a struggling artist and his wife, who have lodgings in Camden Town; the second gives us a glimpse of the pair when the husband has become a famous painter, and the wife a fashionable lady in Belgravia. The construction of the piece is bad, and the attempt made by the author, in the second act, to paint modern society and its habits sadly unsuccessful. The acting was good throughout, but the piece must be considered a failure.

ON Monday a new drama, by Mr. F. Marchant, was produced at the Britannia Theatre, with the rather cumbersome if highly explanatory title of 'The Three Perils—Wine, Women, Gambling; and the Three Blessings—Honour, Honesty, and Virtue.' It served to re-introduce Mrs. Lane, the manageress of the theatre, who, in consequence of a sufficiently serious accident received during the course of last year's pantomime, has been compelled for many months to quit the stage. Gambling was the peril which, according to the view of the dramatist, most seriously menaced human enjoyment. The place of woman in the title should

have been changed, since she proved, on every occasion, a blessing rather than a peril. There was little merit or novelty in the play.

PERFORMANCES will soon commence at the few theatres remaining unopened. The Haymarket season will begin with Mr. Gilbert's fairy comedy, and that at St. James's with a version by Mr. Sutherland Edwards of M. Sardou's play, 'Fernande.' Some alterations of performances are in preparation at other theatres. 'Little Em'ly' will be revived at the Olympic, and followed by a burlesque of 'Paul and Virginia,' the work of a new author.

SIGNOR TOMMASO SALVINI promises to bring out at the ensuing Carnival Schiller's 'Fieschi,' and Soumet's 'The Gladiator'; we also hear that Signor Paolo Ferrari is finishing a new comedy entitled 'I Vedovi,' or 'The Widowers'; perhaps this may turn out to be a parallel play to the famous French comedy, 'Les Vieux Garçons,' in which M. Lafont delighted English audiences at the Princess's Theatre during the past season.

'LA PRINCESSA INVISIBILE' of Signor A. Salvini, which had a successful run of a hundred nights at the theatres of Turin and Milan, has been received with much disfavour in Florence, and this has excited the wrath of several Milanese papers which had praised it.

A THEATRICAL company from Australia was expected at Calcutta, so as to commence performances this month, when that city will also have during the winter season an opera troupe.

#### ANTIQUARIAN NOTES.

*The 'Pilgrim's Progress.'*—I have never seen the broadside to which Mr. Collier refers, but I may inform him that the verse which he quotes appears, I think for the first time, in the eighth edition of the 'Pilgrim's Progress,' published in 1682. It is there printed under a woodcut representing the pilgrims being carried to heaven on clouds, attended by angels: a sufficiently rude production. Mr. Offor, in his edition of the Works of John Bunyan, Glasgow, 1853, says that in the thirteenth, and many subsequent editions, this cut was substituted by one representing the pilgrims in distress wading through the river; yet the same verse was continued under it,—a proof, if any be needed, of the carelessness of editors and publishers in those days.

ARCHD. WATSON.

*Speath.*—Can any reader tell me whether, and where, the provincial English word *speath*, *spree*, *spry* is still used = Germ. *sprade* (brittle)? This word is not to be found in Anglo-Saxon, and it occurs only once in old English, in Shoreham's Poems, p. 103. F. H. STRATMANN, Krefeld.

*"Bible."*—We have been asked how early the word *Bible* occurs in English, and whether it then meant the whole book of the Old and New Testaments, as it does now. We have not come across the word in Anglo-Saxon; and the first instance we know in Early English is that referred to by Herbert Coleridge in his Glossarial Index, "Hail seint dominik with þi lang staffe . . . þou barist a bok on þi bak; ic wen hit is a bible." This passage occurs in the fourth stanza of the curious Satire on the Monks and People of Kildare, contained in the Harleian MS. 913, p. 7, and printed in 'Reliquie Antiquæ,' Vol. II. 174, and the Philological Society's 'Early English Poems,' p. 153. The date of the MS. is about 1260 A.D., and the Bible referred to is evidently one of the big MSS. of both Testaments well known to Michael of Kildare. But the word is seldom used in Early English,—"holy writ," "the writ," the name of the prophet or apostle cited, being given instead. Ælfric uses *gecythnys* for Testament: "seo Ealde Gecythnys," the Old Testament (Homilies ii. 70), "on there Niwan Gecythnysse," in the New Testament (Ib. 393).

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—L. L.—A. N.—H. R.—R. J. C.—H. P. F.—W. H.—T. F.—Ch. W. (a theory now exploded).—J. W.—N. C.—R. P.—L. S.—W. H. A.—R. B.—E. H. O.—J. W.—received.

\*. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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